

Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

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NO TIME FOR HATING.

Begin with a friend! Away with strife! Our human hearts unmaking! Let us be friends again! This life is all too short for hating! So out the day, so dim the way, So out the road, so far the faring— Far better walk with faithful friend, Than stalk alone uncaring.

The barren fig, the withered vine, Are types of selfish living; But souls that give, like thine and mine, Renew their life by giving. While express waves o'er early graves, Far better plant where seed is sown, Than tread on fruit that's growing.

Away with scorn! Since die we must— And rest on one low pillow: There are no rivals in the dust— No foes beneath the willow. So dry the bowers, so few the flowers, Our earthly way discloses, Far better stoop, where daisies droop, Than tramp on broken roses!

Of what are all the joys we hold, Compared to joys above us? And what are rank and power, and gold, Compared to hearts to love us? So fast our years, so full of tears, So close death is awaiting, God gives us time for loving grace But leaves no space for hating.

MY UNCLE'S WILL.

My uncle was a millionaire and rejoiced in the euphonious name of Smith. My elder brother had been named as his heir, and I was sent to Japan and placed in a mercantile house to work out my own salvation. I worked diligently for five years at this pursuit, at the end of which time I received a letter from my uncle's family lawyer announcing the death of that relative, and notifying me I was named as his sole heir, my brother having been disinherited because of a mesalliance he had contracted.

I was somewhat dismayed at the condition of my inheritance, which was that I must marry my cousin Cecelia Brooks, a young lady I had never seen and scarcely heard of, otherwise the whole of the vast estate would be distributed among the charities. However, I was heart whole, I resolved to make the best of it, and proceeded to start a tour at my uncle's memory and shed a tear at his death.

Having plenty of funds and time at my disposal I prosecuted my journey slowly, visiting on my way every place of interest on the continent. My traveling companion was a wealthy young Englishman, named Lockhart, who knew everybody worth knowing, and who introduced me into the best of society. At Mannheim we fell in with a widow lady and her niece, whom Lockhart had met in England, and claiming them for our country women, we soon became fast friends, traveled with them to Heidelberg, took rooms at the same hotel.

Mrs. G. Anthon was a wealthy young widow, beautiful and fascinating and Lockhart soon fell a victim to her charms. But the enchanting loveliness of the niece far eclipsed the mature charms of the widow, and I too, soon became enamored beyond redemption. So we used to pair off and thus enjoy the glories of Heidelberg all the more from having uninterrupted possession of our charms.

Thus we passed a few happy weeks, I little dreaming that I was too far gone to retreat. But the last day of Heidelberg settled it. We were out for our usual stroll among the ruins, and were sitting on a hoary, moss-grown block of decaying granite. I was about to announce my near departure for home, and was trying to come to the point, when I suddenly looked up into my companion's face. The soft sweet glance I received from her cerulean eyes sealed my fate. Resign her for the sake of riches! Permit myself to wed a girl I knew nothing of! Never! Away with filthy lucre! Money could not buy such a precious gem as this! I was not so poor after all, and I would toil for her sweet sake. I hurriedly reasoned this and told her of my love.

Passionately I poured forth my appeal. She seemed to grow close to me at each word, and ere I ended my arm was circling her tender waist, her blushing cheek was pillowed on my breast, her wavy hair hung over my shoulder like rivulets of molten gold, and with one long lingering toothpunching kiss our betrothal was completed.

The next day I left for England, and at once waited upon my uncle's lawyer, Mr. Copel, and after receiving congratulations, coolly informed him that I did not mean to accept the entail upon the conditions named in my uncle's will.

"You are surely not already married?" he cried. "No, not yet; but I am engaged to a young lady, and would not give her up on any account."

"Splendid mansion and spacious demesne seemed still more magnificent than ever after my long absence, but my faith never wavered, and I held true to my allegiance to Cissie. She knew nothing of my belongings, or affairs, save that I had inherited a large estate, and was well to do in the world; this much she had learned from Lockhart. When I saw Mrs. Grantham's arrival announced in a fashionable paper, I at once proceeded to London, and repaired to her house in Portman square. She gave me a cordial welcome; and Cissie—dear girl—flung her arms around my neck and tenderly embraced me as soon as her aunt left her alone. I felt I could revere kingdoms to possess my darling.

Mrs. Grantham pressed me to stay to luncheon; but I excused myself on the plea of urgent business, promising her, however to return to dinner.

"Mind you come for I have so much to tell you," whispered Cissie, as I descended the stairs.

I went direct to Mr. Capel's office. "You may consider me no longer your client. I'm going to plunge head long into matrimony," I said, on entering.

"Without seeing Miss Brooks? I hear she has arrived, and was on the point of visiting her. Wait a while, and don't do anything rash. Who knows but she may have a beau, and refuse to marry you?" he replied.

I laughed, but he evidently did not like the ringing careless tone of my merriment; it sounded like a funeral knell to his cherished hope of still retaining the position of legal adviser to a millionaire.

I went to my hotel, dressed and then returned to Mrs. Grantham's. I was sitting in the gloaming on a low sofa, with my arm around my darling, reiterating the vows I had taken amid Heidelberg mists. The slant crimson rays of the setting sun were streaming across the room, glittering on the golden tresses of my love till they shone like nimbus of glory, and I was gazing, spellbound by her beauty, when the door opened, and Mr. Capel appeared on the threshold.

"Pardon my intrusion, Miss Brooks; the servant told me you were alone," he said, and then stopped, mute with astonishment on recognizing me.

"This isn't Miss Brooks, but my intended, Miss Grantham. Permit me to introduce you, Cissie. This is my lawyer, Mr. Capel," I said.

They bowed to each other—Mr. Capel with a most mystified expression of countenance.

"Am I dreaming, Miss Brooks?" he said at last.

I ought to have told you before, Harold. I meant to have done so just now. Mrs. Grantham is not my aunt—only a friend whom I was traveling with. She wished me to pass as her niece on our journey, but my real name is Brooks. Can you forgive my not having told this, even to you?" she said.

The whole truth flashed upon me at once. Could I forgive her, indeed! I covered her rosy cheeks with kisses then, bringing tears to the eyes of the lawyer by the warmth which I grasped his hand.

"Why Cissie darling you are my own cousin—the identical one Uncle John ordered me to marry, and whom I pictured to myself a fat dairy-maid sort of girl!" I cried in glee.

"Shall I still have you for a client?" said Mr. Capel, with a roguish twinkle in his eye. "I think you may trust his affection, Miss Brooks; for he intended to resign all claim to one of the finest estates in England to enable him to marry you," he added.

"I don't know whether to put that construction on it or not," replied Cissie archly. "It is true that he was willing to surrender that estate rather than to marry his cousin—I am that cousin."

How Stanley Discovered a Thief.

In his last letter to Edward King, Stanley the explorer wrote: "You write about chain and chain gangs. We have over two hundred Zanzibaris, about fifty of whom crossed the Continent with me. They are as fine a set of fellows as ever I wish to see for my present purpose. They are obedient, docile, brave, and hard working. They will not steal, because they are intelligent enough to perceive that this would ruin the peace which we have hitherto kept. They get their rations regularly, and enough to enable them to resist temptation; such men as these do not want chains nor sticks nor whips. They are veterans, and a short lecture at general muster is usually sufficient. But we had one incorrigibly bad one among them. He stole three-fourths of our axes, and ten or twenty picks and hoes. These were our implements with which to make the road, to clear the forest and underbrush, and to grade the highway. At first nobody knew where these tools went. Those who had used them daily reported their loss, and I charged them five dollars on their account on each article lost. But the daily report of this curious loss continued, to the wonder of all. I then said that I would charge ten dollars, as the loss was getting serious. It was as bad as making war upon the expedition. The tools continued to disappear. At last, enraged, I said whoever lost a tool again would be punished with rods, besides a fine. This woke the Zanzibaris up. That very evening they traced the thief carrying his booty to a native village. We mustered the Zanzibaris, and I told them he was their brother; they should pass judgment, and I would simply carry their law out. Each man who had lost a hoe, a machete, or axe, or clothes, came forward with rods and delivered a severe flogging. They then asked for the anchor chain of the En Avant, and with this they secured the thief for one month after which he was free. This is the story of chains, etc.

"As for slaves, that is nonsense. Every man in our employ has a contract, by which I must abide as well as he, I get nine hours, work daily, except on Sunday, and they get their wages and rations. Further than this I have nothing to do with them, any more than I have to do with the Europeans—except to perform such kindly services as necessity dictates."

The English Government have resolved to cooperate with the other nations in establishing a chain of circumpolar magnetic and meteorological observations. The locality selected for a British station is Fort Rae, in the north of Canada, and the general superintendent of the work will be entrusted to a committee of the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society being asked to cooperate so far as regards the promotion of their special studies. The personnel of the expedition has not yet been selected. The Swedes have chosen Wyde Bay in West Spitzbergen for the site of their station, which will be manned by thirteen attendants, and is established at the cost of Mr. L. O. Smith, a merchant, who has placed 60,000 crowns at the disposal of the Academy of Sciences for the purpose. The Danish station has been changed from Upernivik, as first proposed, to a more southerly point at Godthaab, on the west coast of Greenland, so as to be at a greater distance from the American station at Lady Franklin Bay and the Austrian at Jan Mayen. The expedition, which is well fitted out at Government expense, was to sail from Copenhagen about May 29, and is expected to reach Godthaab at the end of June. It is to remain there until September, 1883. The Dutch propose to establish their station at Dioksonshavn, at the mouth of the river Yenisei, unless the ice prevents them from reaching it, in which case they will go to the north-east point of Novaya Zemlya. Funds have been supplied for this purpose partly by public subscriptions. The party will be about twelve in number, and will take with them all the instruments and apparatus specified by the International Polar Conference besides other instruments and a wooden house. It is hoped that an ascent of the Yenisei can be made in a steam launch.

The total number of aliens who arrived at New York upon foreign vessels, as shown by the Custom House records for the month of May, was 85,677, as against 78,359 for the same period in 1881. The total arrivals since January 1 were 227,325, an increase of 39,843 over the first five months of last year. Of those arriving during the month of May the Germans take the lead with 30,049; followed by Ireland, with 13,463; Sweden, 12,481; England, 9,263; Italy, 5,718; Norway, 3,948; Austria, 3,073; Denmark, 1,493; Russia, 1,175; Bohemia, 896; Holland, 849; Hungary, 480; France 455; Wales, 310; other countries, 861.

The worsted wool are most injured by slanders; as are usually found to be the best fruit what the birds have been picking at.

I went down to Montevideo. The

The Early European Whalers.

The Basque fishermen of France, are a handsome race. They go away on their fishing voyages for many days, and are brave, honest and industrious, while both men and women are always cheerful and light hearted. They belong to a people who, for centuries, have repelled foreign invasion, have enjoyed free institutions, and made their own laws. The Basque fishermen are the descendants of the old whalers, and retain their traditions. They have, from time to time produced worthies whose names are historic. Among them are Sebastian del Cano, a native of the little fishing town of Guetaria, who was the first circumnavigator of the globe; Legaspi, the conqueror of the Philippine Islands; Machin de Munguia, the Spanish Grenville, and Churrua, whose gallantry at the battle of Trafalgar won for him the admiration of his English foes. Another proof of the importance of the whale fishery on the northern coast of Spain, and probably also of its antiquity, is the fact that no less than six of the towns have a whale for their coat of arms. This charge is in the arms of Fuenterabia. Over the portal of the first house in a steep old street of Guetaria there is a shield of arms consisting of a whale amid waves of the sea. At Motrico the town arms consists of a whale in the sea, harpooned, and a boat with men holding the line. The same device is carved on the wall of the Town Hall of Lequeitio. The arms of Bermeo and Castro-Urdiales also contain a whale. It was assured that vigas or look-out posts were established on the headlands and high up in the mountains overlooking the fishing towns, whence notice was given directly a whale was seen spouting in the offing, and soon the boats were in pursuit. On the mountain of Talaya-mendi ("Look out Mountain," above Zarauz, there are some ruined walls, which, according to Madoz, are the remains of one of those watch-towers whence warnings were sent down the moment a whale was in sight. In some of the towns there are records which throw light on the whale fishery, but (chiefly during the French occupation) most of the ancient archives have been destroyed or are lost. Fortunately this is not universally the case. In the town of Lequeitio eight of the fabric rolls of the Church, commencing from the year 1510, have been preserved, which contain much interesting information.

A Fish Breakfast.

In Tahiti, says a recent writer, breakfast was prepared for us in a native house, which was decorated in most original style with large patch-work quilts, in lieu of flags, and relieved with graceful treads of tree-fern. Here, as at most other feasts, there was a considerable consumption of raw fish, which is considered a very great delicacy, and one for which many foreigners acquire a strong liking. There is no accounting for taste! King Arriane, who took great care of me at meals, tried hard to teach me this enjoyment, and on my objecting, declared it to be more prejudicial, and of course, I ate oysters raw—he might almost say alive. To this I could answer nothing, remembering the savage delight with which I have often knocked oysters off rocks and branches, and swallowed them on the instant. But then they are so small, and some of these fish are so very large. Perhaps one's instinctive objection is to their size. These most in favor are of a most exquisite green color. Fish of all sorts and kinds, cooked and raw to suit all tastes, excellent lobsters and crabs, huge fresh-water prawns, delicate little oysters which grow on the roots and branches of the mangrove which fringes some muddy parts of the shore. But most excellent of all is another product of the briny mud, altogether new to me, a hideous, but truly delicious, white cray-fish, called *varo* or *wurrai*. We all registered a solemn vow never to lose a chance of a *varo* feast. The tables were decorated in a manner quite in character, having pillars of the banana root stem, white as alabaster, with a fringe of large prawns at the top and a frieze of small lobsters below—a very effective study in scarlet and white.

Imports of Merchandise.

Our imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended April 30th amounted to \$708,032,203, or sixty-nine million dollars less than our exports for the same time. During the same period we imported eleven and a half million dollars more gold and silver coin and bullion than we exported. But the figures for the four months ended April 30th are just the other way. In those four months our imports of merchandise were nearly nine million dollars in excess of our exports, and we sent out thirteen million dollars more of gold and silver than we received. Compared with last year the returns show that the change has been going on steadily for some time, and that it does not rise so much from an increase of imports as from a decrease of exports. The year 1880-'81 afforded a good for eign market for American products; the year 1881-'82 has not been so favorable.

Climate of California.

Roses bloom in Sacramento at Christmas. In March, ninety-six miles above it, messengers on snow shoes carry the mail across Summit Valley over the tops of the telegraph poles, and in two-story houses the windows are shut tight by snow, and they burn lights for weeks. When this great body of snow melts and the short rivers, now full and the great body of snow melts, there are great freshets. Yet perhaps 100 miles the other way a drought will be prevailing. In Sacramento the thermometer stands in July at 95 deg. In San Francisco, 70 miles away, ladies will be out in their sensikins, and the fuchsias and passion flowers and carnations will swing and thrash in wind that seems to come from Alaska.

The Sunflower.

This flower is a native of Peru, and six varieties are known—the California sunflower, five feet high, with blossoms extra large and double; the Globosus fistulosus, six feet high, with flowers very large and globular in shape, and the petals of a bright rich saffron color; the Macrophyllus giganteus, six feet high, pyramidal in growth; the Oculatus viridis, five feet high, with a densely double flower with a green center; the Oscar Wilde, the botanical name of which is Helianthus pyramidalis floribundus nanus. I will translate that. Helianthus means sunflower, pyramidalis stands for pyramidal in growth, floribundus signifies abounding in flowers and nanus denotes dwarf. So you have the name, a dwarf sunflower, pyramidal in growth and abounding in flowers. It is a hybrid, and a Newport florist discovered it in his garden last summer, where other varieties of annua were growing. The flower is quite small, only three or four inches in diameter, and a single bloom has been and is now very fashionable at Newport for a corsage flower. That is the most fashionable sunflower. The name made it sell like hot cakes. It's a pretty flower, too, for a sunflower.

The least fashionable sunflower is that which is the most useful, one I have not named, the mammoth Russian variety, and it will be fashionable in farmers' back gardens after fashionable people have given them the go-by. It is a profitable plant, for it yields 50 to 100 bushels of seed to an acre, and for poultry it makes the best feed known. In the laying season, feed your hens three times a week on sunflower seeds and you will see the best of results in eggs. In cold weather the oil in which the seed abounds keeps up animal heat in fowls. For show birds at county fairs a short diet of sunflower seeds gives the feathers an extra glossy coat, and a clean bright look to the combs and bills. Another thing, I've no doubt that when grown extensively in a marshy district they go far to ward off malaria, as they grow rapidly and absorb moisture which otherwise would evaporate and poison the air.

"Is there any truth in the popular supposition that the sunflower turns itself continually toward the sun?" "It is an erroneous notion."

"The popular demand for the flower is that it makes a show, is it?" "Entirely so; a lady the other day bought a large quantity through her gardener, and intends to plant them between her house and the street in one of the suburbs of New York and the plants will form a hedge of 300 feet long."

"Is the demand for calla lilies so noticeable as that for sunflowers?" "It is not so noticeable, but the demand is large. But a very beautiful new calla that has just been brought from England is to be popular. It is called the *Richardia hastata* on account of its shape. It is long and slender like a spear head, is of a soft yellow color, is undersized, and has a delicate purple throat down in the center of the bell."

Winter in the Sahara.

A young French traveler, M. Gorloff, lately gave to the Royal Geographical Society an account of a six months' trip in North Africa, accompanied by only two Arabs. During the whole of his journey they had frost every night. To the south of Ghadai was Metilli, the chamber city. The sitting room of its djemma (the town council) was a subterranean gallery, ornamented with pillars, running round a deep well. By that contrivance the council was kept cool even in hot days. The men of the Tonareg tribe are not allowed to have more than one wife, and she possessed the greatest influence, not only in domestic but in political affairs. The Tonareg women are far more highly educated than the men. They could read and write well, they possessed some musical talent, and their poems were celebrated in the desert. It appeared that in the Middle Ages some persons of high birth emigrated to Africa among the Tonaregs, and some of them boasted of Montmorency descent. At one time M. Gorloff and his guides were overtaken by a severe snow storm. The guides lost their way, and they were in much danger of being frozen to death. There were many in France, said M. Gorloff, who proclaimed the Sahara a rich country, where fortune was to be made. He would like those persons to travel it. He thought they would then change their opinion.

A Remarkable Block of Amber.

Some fishermen of the Isle of Zuigst have fished up, opposite Stralsund, a piece of amber weighing more than eight pounds. It is 9 1/2 inches long and 5 1/2 inches in circumference. It is a most remarkable piece of amber, having all the qualities which distinguish the rarest pieces, color dark yellow, shining like glass, and not transparent. It is rare that a piece of amber weighs a pound. The piece, which is preserved in the Museum of Natural History at Berlin, weighs about 14 pounds.

The Pacific Ocean.

Capt. Belknap, commanding the United States steamer *Albatross*, reports from Callao the details of soundings in a run of 112 miles off shore. At a distance of 102 miles he found a depth of 3368 fathoms or nearly four statute miles, the deepest water yet found in the South Pacific, or in the eastern margins of both the North and South Pacific. He stood ten miles farther to the eastward, but found only 3168 fathoms. In both cases the cylinder brought up clay and greenish sand, and the bottom temperature of the deepest was 34.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

What do you say when you wish to request a doctor of divinity to play the violin? Fiddle d-a-

The Lieutenants-Governor of Punjab.

county says that the Sikhs, in proportion to their numbers, frequented primary schools more largely than the Hindoos and Mahomedans did. In Government and aided primary schools the proportion of Mahomedans is one to every 237 of the population, and of Hindoos one to every 192; while of the Sikhs it is one to every 117. The proportion of Sikhs to the whole Punjab population is about six per cent, while the proportion of Sikh boys in the primary schools is about eight per cent. The same is true of the girls' schools. The proportion of Hindoo and Mahomedan girls under instruction is nearly the same—about one in every 2,450 of the population. The proportion of Sikh girls is about one in 645, or nearly four times as great as in the other sects. A very able and interesting letter has been recently addressed to the Madras Government by the Maharajah of Travancore in support of the maintenance of a system of higher education. He states that a widespread belief prevails that the Government intends to sever its connection with higher education; and contends that there is no indigenous agency competent to take up the link of higher education if it be so relinquished by the Government. He holds that the Government has done all that could be done, especially in Madras, to educate the nobility, who, in their turn, might be expected to promote the education of their tenants; that to state that higher education has produced no good in India is a gross calumny; that in British India and out of it educated natives are doing important public service; and that each native so educated exercises an enlightened influence around him; and those natives who have received a higher education have proved invaluable aids to primary education; and that the argument of political danger as the result of higher education has no foundation in fact, and is too ridiculous to require serious refutation.

In 1659 the Island of Nantucket was bought from the Indians for one hundred and fifty dollars and two beaver hats. This fact came out during the gathering of the Coffin family on that island. One of the buyers of the island was Tristram Coffin. To show how rapidly a prolific race increases, it is said that fifty years after Tristram's death his descendants numbered eleven hundred and fifty-eight. They are now found everywhere. Nantucket has had a varied history. When whaling was in vogue, it was the headquarters of that business. Its resident population was always largely composed of women, the wives and daughters of the absent whalers. When petroleum took the place of whale oil, Nantucket lost its business, and for many years it was impossible to rent more than one fourth of the houses on the island. Its health and cheapness have since made it a popular summer resort, and now the prices of land have advanced to the old figures. Apart from the ocean, the bathing and fishing, it is a dismal place to live in, as trees do not flourish, and the soil is not productive.

Was a piece of buttonhole twist about two and a half feet long; tie each end to a small peg and thrust the pegs down the crevice between the two sashes of your southern or western window, stretching the silk as tight as possible. It will surprise you with the sweetness and variety of the tones the wind will bring from it. Having done this you may be moved to go further and prepare a more elaborate Aeolian harp. Take some "quarter inch" wood and make a box the length of your window frame, four or five inches deep and six or seven wide. Bore a few small holes in a circle near what will be the upper side of the back of the box when placed in the window with the open side of the box in front. To the upper side of the box fasten two bridges like violin bridges, one at each end, and stretch over them several strings of fine catgut, contriving a series of screw pins to aid in the tight stretching necessary, and allow of their being tuned to one note. Then raise your sash on the windy side of the house, and the sound passing through the holes and over the strings will in its rising and falling make very sweet music.

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SATURDAY, August 6, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD A. O'NEAL,
Of Lauderdale.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ELIAS PHELAN,
Of Jefferson.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HENRY C. TOMPKINS,
Of Montgomery.

FOR TREASURER,
ISAAC H. VINCENT,
Of Chambers.

FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE M. GARNICHAEL,
Of Dale.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
HENRY C. ARMSTRONG,
Of Macon.

We are authorized to announce J. D. HAMMOND as a candidate for re-election to represent Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES H. SAVAGE as a candidate to represent Calhoun county in the next Legislature.

Congressional Convention.

A convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of the Seventh Congressional District is hereby called to meet in Gadsden on the 10th day of August, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the 48th Congress.

JOHN H. DISQUE,
Chairman Congressional Ex. Com.

Remember that Judge Box will not open court here next Monday until one o'clock, so that the people who have to attend court may have an opportunity to vote before starting to court.

Remember that the strength of Calhoun county in the next Democratic State Convention will be determined by the vote given to Gen. O'Neal next Monday. Let all good Democrats who love their State and take pride in their county turn out on that day and work and vote that ticket.

The President has vetoed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, on the ground that it appropriates too much money to the improvements not of a National, character, and hence is extra constitutional.

Since the above was put in type both houses of Congress have passed the bill over the President's veto.

The Cherokee Advertiser calls our attention to the statement that during the partial suspension of the News of that county, the Gadsden News was publishing political articles in the interest of the nominee of the Democratic party, for the Legislature, and says that the article of Dr. Shambelin, to which reference is made, first appeared in the Advertiser. The fact escaped our attention, and we freely make the correction. We got the basis for the item from the Gadsden News. We have no desire to put the Advertiser in an unfavorable light. We could not have blamed it for declining, Dr. Shambelin's letter, owing to its great length. No paper is bound to publish 3 and 4 column articles, when the substance of the whole might have been couched in a half column or more.

We are satisfied that the ticket headed by Gen. O'Neal will be elected by many thousands of votes, but yet we would urge upon our party the importance of going to the polls next Monday and casting their ballots, both as a rebuke to the Administration at Washington, which seeks to force this alliance of inebriated elements upon the people of Alabama, and as an earnest of what may be done in November. Take this District for instance. Let Sheffield carry it in the vote for Governor, and the result will be independent opposition to the Democratic nominee for Congress here in November. Bury the thing so far out of sight that it will be ashamed to show its head in November. It can be beaten 8 to 10 thousand in this District, even though Sheffield lives in the District. Go to the polls. It is your duty.

It is reported that Col. Boyd of Marshal met Col. Sheffield, of Marshal at several points in the county and completely beat him in debate.

The last issue of Bradstreet's (N. Y.) Reporter states up some of the consequences to England of a total failure of the Egyptian cotton crop. We quote:

At a fair estimate 25,000,000 work-weeks in England, earning \$125,000 a week, are engaged in making cloth from Egyptian cotton. The cessation of trade would also affect those who supply the enormous demand for cotton goods in Egypt. At Hull alone there are 2,500 people employed in crushing Egyptian cotton seed, which forms one half of England's oil seed supply. The other seeds which make inferior oleate would be enhanced in price by the scarcity, and agriculturalists would therefore feel the loss, while English soap boilers would have to find a substitute for the 50,000 tons of cottonseed oil they now annually use, or stop work. These and other prospective losses must be added to that of the English freight ship owners, whose interests in the trade are enormous. The growth and extent of Egyptian trade has been largely due to English enterprise, capital and direction. With these aids the productions of the country have nearly tripled in twenty years, and lately the cultivator has been able to borrow money for the developing his property at 12, instead of 40 per cent., as formerly.

The Coming Election.

In less than a week the contest in Alabama will be decided. The issue is not doubtful, for the great body of the white people of Alabama are still resolute in their purpose to maintain the white man's ascendancy. Whatever may be their little differences over county issues and local candidates, on the State ticket they are united and harmonious save for a few in one section of the State who have outstretched their hands for "Greenbacks, only Greenbacks, Lord." Democratic supremacy means the rule of intelligence and many years must come and go before the status of affairs shall change. If any man doubts that the down-fall of Democracy means the restoration of negro rule, let him go into Republican conventions and behold the black jugglers of 1868 and 1872 repeated by the same men who laid aside their good name for the sake of honors which befogged them. On the one hand arrayed the patriots, the virtue and the representative men of the country. On the other side the ignorant and unscrupulous are combined, with bad means to achieve bad purposes. The contestants are the same now as in 1874, with the only difference in the object sought to be accomplished. In 1874, the Democratic party fought to overthrow bad government and establish a wise, economical and honest administration of public affairs. It succeeded. Now it fights to preserve what is so hardly won. If there be more that is inspiring in the effort to overcome evil and evil doers, there is more solid, simple duty in the effort to keep them down. There is a point beyond which no people will endure oppression, and that point was reached for white people of Alabama in 1874. The goal of the oppressor no longer pricks the mind to duty. The extravagance that robbed and the public larceny that pillaged no longer spur the citizen to resistance. It is a simple question of duty now, duty to ourselves, to the public and to our State. At the ballot box, the people will show their hatred of the wrong that is sought to be imposed upon them, their appreciation of an honest, economical and wise administration, and their determination to preserve intact those principles and that policy which have controlled us for the last eight years.

Many people have established for themselves good governments. How have shown the capacity to maintain them. By their patriotic use of the ballot, Alabamians will show their fitness and worth. Unseated, the ballot is a worthless gift. Because the opposition is contemptible in strength and despicable in character, no less is every Alabamian's chief and binding duty at the ballot box on Monday next.—Mont. Adv.

South Waking up.

Wall street (N. Y.) News: The South, too, is waking up, and it must be remembered that the South of today is a very different affair from the distracted, distressed and disturbed section of a few years ago. Industrial forces have been working in the silent but effective way in which these forces always operate, and to-day the South is quiet and contented because rapidly growing in wealth. Politics are of the past. Commerce and agriculture of the present. All our dispatches speak of the excellent condition of things down there, and the yearly increasing wealth of the people. Houses in the street which have a Southern clientele find that it is becoming more and more valuable. It exhibits a constantly widening tendency. The splendid promise of the crops of the South this year has had the effect of bringing in large purchasing orders, and more will come. Their effect has already been shown in the advancing prices of Southern stocks and bonds. We know of one house having an extensive Southern custom, which reports their orders increasing in numbers daily, while a great many customers write and telegraph that at the first reaction of the market they are coming in. Natural, these people trade most in Southern properties, the value of which they know. As to reactions, however, the great operators are looking for them just now. On the contrary, they have found the market carried so far away from them by the public that their chief efforts now are turned to accumulating stock to keep pace with the popular demand. If it be so great at this time it may be imagined what it may be later, when all the present promise of the crops of the country has been fulfilled in the harvest.

We clip the following special dispatches to the Chattanooga Times from that paper of August 1:

Ferocious Beast at Largo.—There is great excitement among the people in this neighborhood about a ferocious beast that is running at large and destroying domestic animals. It has not been seen in daylight, but has been heard to roar, and is supposed to be a lion. [We suppose it is a lion—Jr. Rep.]

Killed His Wife with a Chair.—BREWSTER, ALA., July 31.—A man named Wilson McCracken, twelve miles north of this place, in Escambia county, in a difficulty with his wife yesterday beat her over the head with a chair until he killed her, and then fled, leaving several motherless little children unprotected.

Shooting a Boy at Montevallo.—MONTVALLO, July 31, 1882.—H. C. Reynolds, a merchant and one of our most prominent and useful citizens, was shot and dangerously wounded last night by Walter Cary, a young lawyer of this place. The trouble arose over the negro prisoner that was brought here from Montgomery yesterday—the same one that robbed Mr. Little last week. Reynolds had received a warrant from Birmingham to arrest him and bring him there. Cary, who was guarding the prisoner, would not give him up, and said he would shoot the first man that touched him, and after a few more words, being of a passionate nature, he shot Mr. Reynolds twice, one ball going through his left shoulder, and the other shattering his right arm. Cary was immediately arrested. The negro was conveyed to the jail at Columbia last night.

Florida Pineapples.

Floridians know very little of the real extent of pineapple culture on the peninsula and adjacent islands. The Indian River is about 125 miles in length; it is not really a river; it is a salt water lagoon. Its average width is about two miles. So straight is it that it is said a line may be drawn along its entire length without touching shore on either side. Its depths arise from one to four fathoms except at the mouth of the Banana River, where it is fully seven fathoms deep. From the head of the river, about latitude 28° 30' southward, the pineapple is now beautifully flourishing. At Rockledge and at Georgian, opposite, there are wide acres of the fruit bearing beautifully. At James Stewart's, on Morris Island, near Gallic and the Agricultural College may be seen one of the thickest pineries in Florida; the soil is exceedingly rich, and the river on each

side is a bar to frost. At Fort Pierce and Jupiter Inlet, many thousands of pineapples are raised annually. Lake Worth is a continuation of the Indian River; it too is a lagoon only not so long and perhaps a little wider. There is a "carry" or "haulover" between the two bodies of water. Lake Worth is becoming quite famous for pineapples. Below Lake Worth, on the magnificent Biscayne Bay, the finest sheet of water in Florida, there are broad acres of vines.

Beyond Biscayne Bay, lies Cayo Largo, the original home in Florida of the delightful fruit. From this great bay many schooner loads are shipped to Northern markets. An old sailor named Brown, residing on Cayo Largo, is the pioneer pineapple grower in this State.—Jacksonville Times.

Control of the World's Cotton Goods.

Senator Bayard said: Whoever controls the cotton goods of the world controls the exchange of the world. In this sense "cotton is king." The great mistake of the Southern people thinking that cotton was king, consisted in believing that raw cotton was king. There was a little of truth in their belief as there is in most widespread popular delusions. Whoever controls the cotton cloth is king, and powerful, though not an unlimited monarch. Very few people want raw cotton; or can do any thing with it, individually; every one wants cloth, in some form, and every one can individually turn it to his purpose. The Southern people did not see this truth, therefore never perceived that they were more completely dependent on the manufacture of cotton than almost the raisers of any other agricultural product whatever upon the consumers of that particular article. One of all the great products of agriculture, cotton in its raw state is one of the least necessities to the individual man. It requires capital, skill and mechanical arts to make it available.

Grocery Trade Reforms.

New York Times: The reforms which the retail grocers propose to introduce in their trade are likely to meet with general approval if carried into effect. According to the programme announced at a recent meeting of their body, they are to set themselves resolutely against the sale of adulterated groceries, and pledge themselves to suppress the traffic in goods which are issued with fictitious labels used to deceive purchasers as to the quality of goods sold. Furthermore, the reformers declare that they intend to suppress resort to short weights in apportioning customers' orders by which patrons are cheated to a greater or less extent. They intend to substitute weight instead of measure in dealing out certain vegetables and fruits. This much they propose to do for the public at large. So far as their own welfare is concerned they map out a course of vigorous self defense. Among other things, they are, according to report, to establish "black lists," of those who elude the payment of grocery bills and distribute them among retailers; they are to abolish what they term the peddler's nuisance, namely, the itinerant hucksters who travel about the city selling goods where they can; they are to cut down the fees of city weighers; they are to close stores earlier at night; they are to put a stop to retail trading by wholesale dealers, and then they are to kill off "unmercantile competition." They further contemplate the establishment of an intelligence office for clerks, and also the opening of a library for their use, the latter being certainly an excellent project which would prove of benefit. Finally the reformers assert that they propose to keep an eye upon local and State legislation, upon matters affecting their interest, and secure the enlargement of market facilities and the introduction of general good fellowship among members of the grocer's trade.

The new postal notes which the bill lately passed by the House provides for are intended to take the place and perform the functions of the present postal money order. These orders do not suit the times, nor the habits of our people, particularly those living in the country, away from postal order offices. It is too much trouble to procure them. The proposed postal rules are so simple and serve the purpose with so little cost to the Government and the public, that it is a wonder that they were not invented long ago. They are simply orders for money issued by one postoffice and payable at another. They are engraved like bank notes, or the fractional currency, which they will resemble, and are to be bought by any one who has occasion to use them. Their greatest value will be in transmitting sums less than \$2 from one place to another. A postal note of \$5 or under will cost 3 cts; one for \$5 and under \$10, 8 cts over 10 and under \$15, 10 cts; and so on up to \$100, which is the highest denomination allowed.—Chattanooga Times.

To improve corn, one should study the plants on which he intends to experiment. Let him take pattern after the successful breeder of animals. The latter studies the animals which are mated. Let a breeder of corn select some of the best stalks in his field, cover the young ears before the

"silk" comes in sight. Then take pollen from a stalk very much like the one which is to bear the seed corn. Save the best ear, plant in a good place by itself, and cultivate well. Continue this work and in a few years he can make almost anything he chooses of his corn. One should, let no peculiarity of corn escape his attention. See which endures dry weather best; notice the height of the upper ear; the stalk, the eariness, the number of nodes, whether the stalk is slender or stout; whether the ears have long or short husks; long or short, large or small, shanks, etc. This is a fascinating study, and he who will begin an intelligent series of experiments looking to the improvement of corn, will be quite sure to succeed. He will interest and profit himself, and also become a benefactor to his race.—Chattanooga Times.

Female Prize Fights in England.

London Telegraph, July 6: On Monday morning a brutal scene took place behind the Corporation Gas Works, Middleborough. Two women quarrelled as to which was the best pugilist, and they agreed to fight for the supremacy. There was a large attendance of men and women, who formed a ring. The conditions of the fight were that there should be no pulling of hair, kicking or scratching. The women stripped to the waist, divested themselves of their earrings, hair pins and finger rings, and, after shaking hands in regular pugilistic fashion, the encounter commenced. At the first round both women buried their hands in each other's hair, and at the conclusion of the ninth round—the various rounds being timed by a man—both had succeeded in blacking each other's eyes, and their faces were covered with bruises. At the conclusion of the fight the victorious female went up to the other woman and asked her to acknowledge that she was the best woman. This was readily done, and the fight terminated. There were no police present, and the conqueror moved off home amid a crowd of admirers.

A second fight between women occurred in Albion road shortly after noon, and in this instance one woman caused blood to flow pretty freely from her antagonist's nose.

The acorn crop in North Georgia is the best for years. Every little oak bush is heavily loaded.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in all the Courts of this Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. Collections promptly made. Office at former office of Col. Jas. Crook. aug5-15.

WANTED
To sell a blooded bull calf—the mother a six gallon short horn milk Durham—the sire a thorough bred Jersey Bull. Will exchange for a milk cow. Apply to LAWSON A. WEAVER.

NOTICE NO. 1718.
U. S. LAND OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. July 31, 1882
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on September 9th 1882, viz: Marion Brittain, homestead No. 7325, for the N ½ of N W ¼ of section 24, township 13 N, range 8, east.
It is the duty of all persons having knowledge of said land, viz: Elisha B. Dickinson, Joseph Noah, Mome Thomas and John Rish, all of Mack, Calhoun county, Ala., to appear at said time and place, and show cause why they should not be permitted to file their claims.
THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.
aug5-5t

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

Session of 1882-'83.
THE UNIVERSITY will be open for students the 21st of September next.
The Academic Department embraces three courses of study: The Classical, Scientific and Engineering courses—the last being under the direction of Col. R. A. HADWAY. Students can also take an irregular course if preferred.
Every student is entitled to have three young men educated at the University without charge for tuition.
The whole expense, per term, for board, tuition, fuel, light, attendance, washing, &c., is \$95. Uniforms cost about \$35 per annum.
Low students are not subject to military discipline, and do not board and lodge in University buildings.
For further information send for catalogue or address B. B. LEWIS, President.
July 20-101

State Agricultural and Mechanical College, AUBURN, ALA.

Session of 1882-'83.
First term begins Sept. 27th. Four regular degree courses, viz: Agricultural, Engineering, Literature and Science. Special courses of study allowed. Full faculty and excellent facilities for teaching. Tuition free. Board and other expenses light. For catalogue and other information apply to W. LEWIS BROWN, L. L. D., President.
Or, E. GLANK, Treas.
July 23-101

CROSS PLAINS MILLS. Notice to all Who Love Good Flour and Meal.

After thoroughly testing my Mills, I can safely say to my customers, and the public generally, that I will guarantee all turn outs, both as to quality and quantity, to be equal to that of any other mill in this country. I solicit your patronage. Respectfully,
R. P. MORGAN.
Cross Plains, Ala., July 15, 1882-3t.

TO THE PUBLIC!

If you want your Clothes and Garments cleaned and neatly repaired or dyed, send them to me.
Fancy costumes for Masquerades always on hand to suit. Orders from a distance receive prompt attention.
J. V. GARCIA, Tailor,
City Building, Monroe Street,
Montgomery, Ala.

WHOLESALE LIST TURNIP SEEDS!

ICE, ICE, ICE.
Beer on Ice!

All kinds of Summer drinks served at the "City Bar" on short notice, by the undersigned, who has with particular care selected for this season, a very fine lot of best

LINCOLN COUNTY WHISKY

Direct from the Distillery, as well as Apple, and Peach Brandies, He would especially call the attention of all desiring a good drink to his celebrated "Cabinet Whiskey."

which is the best in the market. He has genuine imported Holland Gin and French Brandy, FOR THE SICK. Fresh Lemons always on hand. Also, pure sweet mash corn Whisky. His liquors are bought under bond and he knows them to be fine and pure. A general line of goods in liquors of all brands. Beer, Cider, &c., including Sacramento Wine. Also a large lot of fine Cigars and Tobacco and Snuff.
Large lot of empty barrels in stock.

My Billiard Parlor

which is well ventilated and furnished with the best Billiard and Pool Tables, is the favorite resort of those who love the game. Respectfully,
JNO RAMAGNANO, Jacksonville, Ala.

N. B.—Parties indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note may 12-6m

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A Never-Failing Cure for Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, etc.
After forty years of trial, PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER stands unrivaled. It is safe! It acts immediately! It never fails!
Editor of the St. John (N. B.) News, says: "It is a panacea for all bruises and burns. It is the most effective remedy we know of. No remedy should be without a bottle of it for a single hour."
From the Cincinnati Dispatch: "We have seen its magic effects, and know it to be a good article."
From the N. Y. Times: "I am satisfied it is positively efficient as a healing remedy for wounds, bruises, and sprains."
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not a new untried remedy. For forty years it has been in constant use, and those who have used it the longest are its best friends.
Its success is entirely because of its merit. Every family should have a bottle ready for use. Much pain and heavy doctors' bills may be saved by prompt application of the PAIN KILLER. Unlike most medicines, it is perfectly safe even in the hands of a child. Try it once thoroughly, and it will prove its value. Your druggist has it at 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

July 30, 1882-11c

STEVENSON & GRANT, Correspondents of Real Estate Banking

—AND—
LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA.

WILL UNDERTAKE TO NEGOTIATE LOANS AS FOLLOWS:

On producing farm lands, for from three to five years.
On producing farm lands, for three to five years, payable in annual installments.
On crop lien, personal and real security, for one year or less, with agreement to ship cotton to Selma. Applicants may apply for loans on producing farm lands for a term of years, either with or without the condition to ship cotton. Loans made for \$300 and upwards.

STEVENSON & GRANT, Jacksonville Ala.

Tuscaloosa Female College.

The prosperity of this institution is increasing from year to year. The next Session, with faculty unchanged and improved facilities, will open September 18. Terms moderate. For catalogues, apply to
ALONZO HILL, S. S. MELLIN.
Tuscaloosa, July 4, 1882. Principals

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION of this well-known Institution of Learning begins August 30, 1882. We educate the Head to think, the Heart to feel, and the body to act. Send for Catalogue with special inducements, to
REV. A. JONES, A. M., President.
July 8

HORSE BOOKS Dirt Cheap!

Some months back we ordered several hundred volumes of a valuable Horse Book, to be used as premiums to subscribers. The time for which we offered the book as a premium expired and left a number of the books on our hands. To clear them out, we will sell them below cost. The book contains ninety-one pages and is copiously illustrated. It is full of valuable receipts for the treatment of diseases of the horse. It has been largely sold in this country for fifty cents. We will sell it for TEN CENTS at this office, or FIFTEEN CENTS when ordered by mail. Parties ordering by mail may pay in postage stamps. Address: REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Jacksonville, Ala.
Write your name and post office plainly.

SUMMER RESIDENCE

On a house and lot in Jacksonville, containing seven acres, known as the Judge Foster residence. The house is most tastefully built and situated in the most desirable part of town for residence. A never failing well supplies ice cold water the year round. The place is abundantly supplied with fine fruit, including an extensive Grapery. The extensive lawn in front is clothed with the native oaks and the ground beautifully laid off. It is a very desirable place for some gentleman South of here who wants a summer residence in this part of the State. The owner gave \$3,000 for the place. Will sell for \$1500 if taken in 3 months. Reason for selling—owner moved out of the State. Address
STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Brokers, Jacksonville, Ala.

GOLDSMITH & HUGHES

—GENTS—
FURNISHING GOODS
Hats, Caps, Valises, Umbrellas, &c., No. 9 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.
sept24-4m

YOUNG MEN

SHOULD ATTEND
MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GA.
A Model Business School,
ACTUAL BUSINESS
STUDENTS ON CHANGE.

A Practical School for the Times

No Theory. No copying from books. The best course of instruction ever adopted for the practical education of young men, boys, and men of middle age.

The course of students comprises every variety of Business and Finance from Retail to Banking operations. Book-keeping in all its various methods. Business forms, terms and usages. Business writing, correspondence, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Lectures, Partnership, Settlements, etc., etc.

No vacations. Students can enter at any time. Courses containing full particulars mailed free to any address upon request. uncl-1y B. F. MOORE, Pres.

Election Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.
Notice is hereby given that J. James B. Farmer, as the Sheriff of said county, will cause to be opened and held at the various places of voting in the election precincts in said county, on the first Monday in August, 1882, that being the 7th day of said month, an election for the purpose of electing Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Education for the State of Alabama, and a Representative to the General Assembly of said State for the county of Calhoun, and notice is hereby further given, that the following named persons are appointed inspectors of said election for the respective election precincts in said county, as hereinafter named, to-wit:

PRECINCT NO. 1—JACKSONVILLE.
Wm. M. Hames, } Inspectors.
Robert L. Arnold, }
John A. Cobb, }
A. A. Deal, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 2—ALEXANDRIA.
E. F. Crook, } Inspectors.
W. P. Cooper, }
E. T. Clark, }
E. G. Lee, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 3—FOUR MILE.
Wilay Glover, } Inspectors.
D. F. Weaver, }
J. K. Douglas, }
John Parker, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 4—COURT GROUND.
J. A. Nicholson, } Inspectors.
W. H. Grogan, }
G. W. Burns, }
J. P. Ford, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 5—TOLKVILLE.
M. N. Coker, } Inspectors.
John Y. Henderson, }
H. T. Francis, }
F. M. Jones, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 6—PEERS HILL.
W. M. Cochran, } Inspectors.
James Givin, }
J. B. Gilliland, }
Thompson Gault, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 7—HOLLINGSWORTH'S SCHOOL HOUSE.
J. D. Hollingsworth, } Inspectors.
James Keller, }
Wm. Landers, }
C. W. Howell, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 8—COURT GROUND.
W. J. Scott, } Inspectors.
John M. Patterson, }
W. B. Green, }
D. A. McCollum, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 9—CROSS PLAINS.
Thomas Stewart, } Inspectors.
Thomas P. Savage, }
W. W. Lindsay, }
C. M. Metcalf, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 10—CROSS ROADS.
David Jennings, } Inspectors.
J. M. Worneck, }
Joseph Borden, }
John D. Hall, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 11—WHITE PLAINS.
A. M. C. Scarbrough, } Inspectors.
W. J. Kerr, }
D. S. Black, }
W. C. LeGrand, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 12—CROSS GROVE.
John F. Davis, } Inspectors.
J. B. Scott, }
C. D. Davis, }
J. C. McDaniel, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 13—OXFORD.
C. T. Hilton, } Inspectors.
R. L. Allen, }
W. F. Higgins, }
S. W. Hingston, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 14—SULPHUR SPRINGS.
J. T. Vinson, } Inspectors.
H. L. Whiteside, }
W. C. Hart, }
Z. T. Beasley, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 15—ANNISTON.
Hiram Sides, } Inspectors.
G. B. Skelton, }
W. J. Davidson, }
Jas. E. Jones, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 16—LADIGA.
W. A. Wilson, } Inspectors.
L. C. O'Brian, }
Scott Nabors, }
N. A. Stewart, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 17—DEARMANVILLE.
N. B. DeArman, } Inspectors.
V. Bice, }
J. T. Bennett, }
C. C. Crow, Returning Officer.
PRECINCT NO. 18—J. B. FARMER, Sheriff of Calhoun County.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
P. D. ROSS, Clerk Circuit Court.

GENIUS REWARDED, OR THE Story of the Sewing Machine

A handsome little pamphlet, blue and gold cover, with numerous engravings, will be

GIVEN AWAY

to any adult person calling for it, at any branch sub-office of The Singer Manufacturing Company, or will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person living at a distance from our office.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Principal office, 34 Union Square, New York.
Moun. in Farm and Vineyard For Sale.
The undersigned will give a bargain in the fine fruit farm and vineyard on top of the mountain 1 1/2 miles from Jacksonville known as the George White place.
STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Agents.

Lumber! Lumber!

The Steam Saw Mill of CAMP BROS., at Weavers Station, has recently been greatly improved, and orders will be promptly filled for
YELLOW PINE LUMBER.
Of all descriptions, as well as
Laths, &c.,
Dry Lumber furnished when needed. Price moderate. Send in your orders.
CAMP BROS., may6-82-6m Weavers Station, Ala.

SALE STABLE

The Undersigned having bought the Hammond Livery Stable, of Mr. Wilson, have entered upon their business and will be glad to serve the public.
We expect to keep Vehicles, Horses and Mules for sale, and are prepared to guarantee bargains in this line.
Our terms will be very reasonable and strictly cash.
Horses boarded at low rates. Give us your patronage and we will give you satisfaction. Respectfully,
MARTIN & WILKERSON.
jan 15-tf

NOTICE.

All parties indebted to the old firm of Landers & Brittain MUST come forward and settle, either by note or cash, or they will be sued, and that right IMMEDIATELY.
JNO. M. CALDWELL.
Aug 5-tf

His father is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Watt Privett, and wife have visiting relatives here this week.

to the polls Monday and do full measure of duty. Parity requires it.

The new registration list of Calhoun shows that we have four thousand and ninety-six voters in the county.

It is noted that Mr. McMan has out a notice for a new paper at Oxford, called the Oxford News, to begin publication September 7th.

Mr. Vandiver, of the Gadsden Circuit, passed through here this morning en route to Cleburne court.

Mr. Treadaway, will not be appointed at the Methodist Conference next Sunday, owing to the fact that he is going on at the District Conference.

The Ladies of St. Luke's Episcopal Church will keep open during the next two weeks of court an open house, for the benefit of the church.

This is an object which should be encouraged, as it will be a liberal encouragement to the ladies may be successful in their benevolent efforts.

When ever flickers in a political fight. Let her not do so, this is the alliance between the black and white Independent party and the Radical wolf is an unholy and should be crushed. The alliance has been true to the end of the State and should now be.

It is a failure to bring up what you when you come to Court. This is the duller part of our business, and our expenses are necessary. It may be a small sum to pay, but many collections will be a large amount to the State.

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CROSS PLAINS LOCALS.

Capt. James Crook, of Jacksonville, spent two or three hours in town last Thursday, and collected a crowd with his animated conversation.

We also noticed Mr. Walter Dean and Mr. E. L. Caldwell in town last Monday.

Miss M. Abernathy of Jacksonville, is visiting the family of Mr. J. P. Dail.

Miss Alice Geller, of the faculty of Tusculum Female College, is visiting her sister, Miss Dixie Geller, at the residence of Mr. D. C. Savage.

Mr. W. P. Jones, of Spring Garden, has opened a Saddle and Harness shop in rear of Dr. Hughes office, and is prepared to do the very best work in his line.

Dr. J. B. Cowden, who has been suffering for some time with pulmonary complaint, is preparing to go to Florida. We hope the mild atmosphere of the "Land of Flowers" may prove of great benefit to him.

Our efficient town marshal has a large force at work putting the streets and sidewalks in repair.

Watermelons are getting so plentiful on our streets that they almost go for a song.

Our market also seems to be supplied with fresh meats. We notice wagons on the streets nearly every day with beef mutton and chickens.

There is a protracted meeting in progress at the Baptist church this week. We hope much good will result from it.

The farmers here are complaining of too much rain and say that the cotton crop is being seriously damaged. They have the consolation of knowing that if even the cotton crop is short, there will be plenty of corn made to do the country for two years at least.

Our town is afflicted with two or three Base Ball clubs. I am glad to state that there are no broken slugs yet.

ALEXANDRIA LOCALS.

Once thought that Alexandria was the most unpleasant place for a young person in the world; but, while I hear the harmonious strains of music from Clate Woodruff's violin, my drooping spirits are transported at once to the charming vale of Cashmere. But the scene becomes more ludicrous when I see Robert Ragan take the floor for the purpose of keeping time with the music.

Oh, it is a funny sight, I tell you. I have been to the Centennial—I have seen many funny things in this world, but this is the most ludicrous sight that ever I witnessed.

Mr. S. L. Green and daughter are visiting relatives in Lynchburg, Va., but they are expected to return soon.

Miss Mattie Linder has returned from Gadsden and we would now persuade our young Oxford friend, who was so sadly disappointed in his last visit, to go North, as the climate has become far more inviting.

Mrs. H. J. Dean and Miss Dora Crook are visiting in Oxford town. We hope they may have a pleasant time.

Two of our young men made a flying trip to Oxford last Sunday. I have not learned the object of their visit, but I suppose that they went in search of a Daisy. A few days since I had the pleasure of paying a visit to this charming place, for the sole purpose of viewing the lovely Rose of Cashmere. So bright were my hopes that the hills over which I passed seemed clothed in beauty and verdure; and my highest anticipations of joy were fully realized when I had reached the beautiful home of my heart, wherein dwells that beautiful Rose which I admire preeminently amid the fairest flowers on earth. The poet's unrivaled imagination cannot picture the extent of my joy while thus beholding, with a true lover's eye, this natural beauty. In vain would he attempt to paint the effects of our love quarrels and the happy "compromises" that were made before we parted. But alas! earthly joy is unstable and destined to pass away. I was forced to part with my lovely Rose and begin my lonely march toward the famous city of Alexandria. Then my soul was burdened with sorrow and my bright hopes of earthly joy were blasted, because I had left behind me the only one who could give life and beauty to this world's desolate melancholy. The hills which looked so beautiful the day before, were now, apparently, wrapped in the mantle of death by some wailing wind from Sahara's burning sands. This veil of sadness is still brooding over me. I longed to escape from it last Sunday and go with the boys to Oxford where I could see that beautiful Rose, but a fearful rain had taken away from me, for a little while, that heavenly boon of being a handsome man. So I concluded to postpone it, knowing that I can make a better impression when I have been relieved of this woful melody. *Dum spiro, spero.* The admirer of CASHMERE'S ROSE.

We have been requested by Mr. Adams, one of the parties to the following, to publish the same, which we do as an advertisement.

STATUTE OF ALABAMA. Calhoun County. Whereas, the following agreement is this day entered into by and between, Robert Adams and Henry Reavis, both of said county and State: The said Robert Adams agrees and does purchase from, and pays said Reavis for, all his household furniture, beds and bedding, at the prices named and agreed upon between the said parties, and in consideration of said parties, and in consideration of which this said Reavis agrees and binds himself and his heirs, assigns and assigns, to keep the same in good repair, and to be kept therein during this year 1882, given under our hands this 8th day of March, 1882.

ROBERT ADAMS.

Never was mining in Georgia so extensive as it is now. Each day reveals new possibilities and new properties spring up, not as they do in the West, where he now resides, as a Hotel or boarding house for the entertainment of transient travellers or boarders from this time until the 1st of January, 1882, with the exception that he retain Crook Bros. and A. L. Stewart as boarders, so long as they may desire to remain, and further, that should the said boarders, under said house, it shall be understood that no hotel or boarding house is to be kept therein during this year 1882, given under our hands this 8th day of March, 1882.

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THE MEWL.

A Boy's Paper on Natural History.

The Mewl is an animal which was born after Noah built the ark. The rhinoceros was in the ark, and there ain't no account of the mewl being there, and I guess he was a bit of a trouble. Noah landed on Mount Ararat, but if the mewl had been in the ark there ain't no tellin' where Noah would've landed. The chances are he would have been killed by the mewl, 'cos a mewl don't like to be cooped up; it aint his nater. Mount Ararat is a big hill in the Holy Land; there a Noah turned loose the unkerkura and the lamb an' the lions roared.

If I ain't wrong, Mount Ararat was the place where the profit Edgar flew up in a blaze of fire. Some boys who go "graw-fishin'" on Sunday, call the profit Lige. I've not a dog named Lige. He's a brindle bull-dog, and won't back down for a circular saw. Dad bought him from Jim Jones' uncle, Jim Jones' grandpa is his shot, and wears a plum-colored glass eye, an' shouts at camp-meetings. Dad bought the dog to keep the fleeglers out of the watermelon patch, an' it's wrong to call the profit Lige. Dad boys ain't got no respect for the profits no how.

I'm the head in my Sunday school class. Deakun Smith owned a roane mewl, an' he had a wart on his leg an' a Roman nose. A man named Wilkins, who lives around tryin' to get on Kurri's juries, told Deakun Smith to pull a hair out of the mewl's tail, and he let 'round the wart, an' it would come off in two days. Deakun Smith pulled the hair out of the mewl's tail. Doctor Jim Jones says that Deakun Smith won't be able to pass the contribution box for two weeks. He was kicked through a board fence in the summer, and fell in a was' nest bigger'n a d on mud.

Dad told Wilkins Springs that he would rather work in a powder factory than fool with a mewl's tail. Dad had handled mewls. He sez that a mewl and a savings bank won't do to trust no way you can fix it; that a mewl will let you ride him thirty years to get a chance to fall off a bridge with you.

Never let a mewl with lots of white in his eye point its tail at your head. Dad sez it ain't safe an' you use his aim once in a thousand. The best way to hit a mewl in a wagon is to hire a nigger. A mewl has to get up an' dust to get away with a nigger. They are kin, somehow. The Missary mewl is an American institution, but the Spanish mewl kin telegraph his hine legs an' is a perfect tomer when he gets mad. You can tame the wild Bengali tiger, but keep away from the Spanish mewl.

The goat is next to the mewl for meanness, an' the mewl can't be beat.

On the 13th of August a colored military excursion will leave Atlanta for Ohio. Every colored military company in Atlanta and Macon has decided to make the trip.

Fresh Fruit the Year Round.

Messrs. TATUM, SMITH & CO., Opelika, Ala., have a preparation, splendidly endorsed, for keeping fruits, grapes, eggs, vegetables, etc., in a perfectly fresh and beautiful condition for over 12 months, without any cutting, heating, canning or peeling. Fruits &c. saved for ten cents a bushel. Recipes for making the preparation one dollar. Honorable citizens, prominent officers, endorse them. Write them for particulars, agents terms, &c., Opelika, Ala.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville, which if not called for in 30 days, will be sent to the dead letter office.

Mary Bryant, D. A. Dillinger, 2 Mrs. Mary Harper, George Hendricks, Frank B. O'Hanner, Bill Hall 2, William Johnson, A. L. Jackson, Miss Larkin, P. H. Milson, Mr. H. P. Miller, Mrs. H. E. Wilson, Mr. H. B. Huttell.

The new national bank notes to be issued by the national banks that have had their charters extended are now being printed by the Bureau of Engraving and printing. Their backs are printed with brown ink instead of the usual green ink. They will be known as brown backs, which will indicate money issued by banks whose original charter has expired and been extended. In every other respect they are like the ordinary national bank note.

WHEAT WILL PAY DEBT.

Don't forget the fact that we want to take wheat in payment of debts due this office. Highest market price will be given.

SEWING MACHINE.—Sewing Machines, of any make, can be furnished parties wanting them by Crook Bros. Also, attachments, needles, thread and everything else connected with the sewing machine. All these can be purchased of us at greatly reduced prices. Give us a trial.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE FOR ALABAMAIANS.

Already fourteen States are represented by the guests in attendance at Tate Springs, East Tennessee. A good company has been there all winter and rapidly increased since the late of March. The demand for the water is being shipped now to all points of the Union at the rate of 2,000 bls. per annum. We have seen no natural mineral water so strongly endorsed as a remedial agent for dyspepsia and diseases of the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys. Our doctors prescribe it and hundreds in Alabama are daily drinking the water at home and can attest its power over disease. When Alabama "summer resorts" will be found at Tate Springs than at any other resort outside of the State. Dr. J. S. Weatherly of Montgomery is resident physician. The new building is all complete and furnished. Send for large 40 page pamphlet containing full information on all points. Messrs. Tompkins & Russell, proprietors, will promptly answer all inquiries.

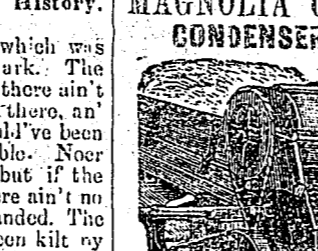
Undertaker's Notice.

The Undersigned has just received and has now in stock a full line of Coffins and Burial Robes, from the cheapest to the most expensive make. Burial robes for both male and female, are much better than those here before bought, and are sold at about one third of the cost. Orders from any part of this section of the State filled on telegraphic or postal notice.

The whole care and expense of burials undertaken, when desired, by L. A. WEAVER, Jacksonville, Ala.

July 22-3m

THE GULLETT IMPROVED MAGNOLIA COTTON GIN, CONDENSER & FEEDER.



has come in competition with nearly every other gin on the market, at State Fairs, etc., and in every instance has established its superiority in the following essentials, viz:

Light Draft, QUICK AND GOOD WORK AND FINE SAMPLE.

TESTIMONIALS.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA., Dec. 15, 1880.

Messrs. BERRY & CO., Rome, Ga.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your enquiry, I will say the sixty saw Light Draft Gullett gin bought of you last fall gives perfect satisfaction. I have been ginning seventeen years, and I have yet to see a gin that makes as good a sample from dirty cotton as the Gullett. The feeder works perfectly in every respect. I would not have a gin without one.

W. PHIL COOPER.

GAFFNEY, GA., March 1, 1879.

We, the undersigned are using the Gullett Improved Light Draft Cotton Gin. The gin is of superior workmanship. For fast ginning, safety in running, and light draft, (to do the same work,) we think it has no equal; but the most important feature is the attachment for opening and improving the sample. The best cotton is improved by it so as to bring from 1/2 to 1 cent, and stained and dirty cotton from 1/4 to 1 cent per pound more in market than other Gins.

W. J. BRIDGES, T. W. MANLEY, J. T. MANLEY.

Rome, Ga., March 7th, 1881.

We, the undersigned buyers and shippers of cotton in Georgia, take pleasure in recommending the new Improved Light Draft Gullett Gin as the best gin known to us, for the reason that it turns out smoother and cleaner cotton with less nap, and consequently is worth more money.

Hargrove, Graham, Green & Samuel, T. F. Howell, A. T. Hardin, W. T. Williams & Son, J. R. Towles, E. K. Thompson & Bro., D. H. Findler, W. M. Shropshire, Robert C. McGinnis, J. H. Ainspangh, M. Rosenberg & Bros., H. H. SMITH.

I will pay one-fourth of a cent more for cotton from this gin.

We claim and can substantiate by solid facts, that the Improved Gullett is of better workmanship and makes a better quality of cotton than any gin on the market. For further particulars address

W. H. COOPER, Agent, Alexandria, Ala.

July 8-2m

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

Under and by virtue of a Decree of Trust executed by the undersigned as Trustee by Mrs. M. Whaley, to secure A. Griffith in the payment of a promissory note mentioned in the Decree in Trust, which said Decree in Trust is, recorded on pages 357-8 of Book L, 2nd Vol. Reg. of Deeds, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Calhoun county, I will proceed to sell with public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, being the court house door in the town of Jacksonville.

On Monday 21st day of August, 1882 at 12 o'clock M., the house and lot known as the Carroll house and lot, in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, beginning at S E corner of L. H. Weaver's lot, thence west along said lot depot street to S E corner of Hines' lot, thence north along Hines' line to the McAlfee lot, thence east along the McAlfee line to N. W. corner of said Weaver's lot, thence south along Weaver's line to the highway, in the S E 1/4 of section 11, township 4, range 8, containing from six to eight acres and located in Calhoun county. Said house is in good condition and newly enclosed, has a fine well of water and convenient to the business portion of the town.

H. L. STEVENSON, Trustee.

July 15-6t

THE BEST WEEKLY

IN ALABAMA! One Made for Alabama Readers, Devoted to Alabama Matters. Full of Alabama News.

Then subscribe for the

TIMES-ARGUS, Of Selma.

THE WEEKLY TIMES. Consolidated THE SOUTHERN ARGUS, Jan. 25, 1882.

THE TIMES-ARGUS is thoroughly Democratic, and is an earnest worker for the continued supremacy of the intelligent property-holders in the politics of Alabama. To secure that end, it maintains a constant and judicious tone in criticisms of parties, measures and men. Its readers can always rely upon its faithfulness in giving news and criticizing events.

See what the State Press says: "A powerful combination, as both papers were scarcely inferior to any in the South." "The most readable weekly in Ala. by the Times-Argus." "The best weekly paper in Alabama for the money." It contains each week thirty-two columns of matter and but few advertisements. It is well edited, and contains all the latest State and foreign news, as well as full market reports. "Greenboro Watchman." "The Argus for years has been among the foremost papers in moulding public sentiment in Alabama, and has always been noted for its fearless and independent criticism of men and measures. Under its new regime it will lose none of its characteristics, judging from the past utterances of THE MORNING TIMES."—Union Springs Journal.

The Times-Argus will be indispensable to every citizen during the coming political campaign in our State. Subscribe, and keep posted.

Only \$1.50 Per Year. MORNING TIMES. \$10 per year. Send for agents' terms and get up a club address.

GLASS & MCKEE. W. C. LAND, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER. Jacksonville, Ala. Also, agent for Hamilton CT Table cutlery and silver and plated ware. Also agent for Elgin Watch Co. and other American make May, 1st 1880

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AGRICULTURAL.

VALUE AND USE OF BONES.—Until the middle of the present century few of even the most intelligent farmers in the world knew of the value of bones for enriching land. A few had noticed the remarkable growth as well as the wonderful productivity of grasses planted over the skeleton of an animal, but it did not occur to these persons to collect bones, reduce them, and apply them to land planted to ordinary field and garden crops. The great value of bones consists in the amount of phosphorus they contain. This substance is essential to the growth of the most valuable food plants, which gradually but steadily remove it from the soil. It is most readily and cheaply restored to the soil by the use of bones. In addition to phosphorus, bones contain lime and considerable ammonia. Entire bones remain in the ground a long time before they are decomposed to such an extent that they are appropriated by plants. It is extremely difficult to pulverize them without the aid of powerful and expensive machinery. If they are first burned they may be pounded up very readily, but the loss of heat drives off ammonia. This ammonia is valuable in promoting the growth of plants, and it is also of great use in hastening the decomposition of the bony structure. Bones may be rendered sufficiently soft to be easily reduced by covering them with fresh horse manure, and allowing them to remain in it for several weeks; by placing them in tight vessels and covering them with wood ashes occasionally moistened, or by boiling them in strong lye. The last is the quickest as well as the most satisfactory method of reducing them. If one has a kettle of the capacity of a barrel. Treated in either of these ways, they should be pulverized and mixed with fine earth or dried muck before they are applied to the land.

COST OF MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS.—Then the cost of marketing is an important factor; if a farmer is ten miles from market he can make but one round trip a day, and if he wagens corn to market and we call three thousand pounds a load, it makes but a fraction over forty-two bushels, and his load at forty cents a bushel, which is about the average price, comes to about \$17, and as a hand and team is \$3 per day, and the cost of marketing his corn is nearly eighteen per cent. of what it brings, or more than one sixth of the entire amount. A load of wheat makes fifty bushels, and calling \$1 an average price, comes to \$50, making the cost of marketing less than one-sixteenth of what it brings or about six per cent. of its value. A "bunch" of cattle that have consumed the grass on fifty or one hundred acres may be driven to the same market in a few hours and the cost will be but a small fraction of one per cent. on the amount received; and the same is true of the wool from a flock of sheep.

WASHING THE BARK.—We have always regarded good cultivation as more important than washing the bark of fruit trees with lime, soap or potash, and that one reason why trees which are washed grow better than others is because those who take the pains to wash the bark take better care in other ways. Nevertheless, the washing of the bark may benefit the trees to a certain extent at the same time that the appearance will be improved. If lime is used, it should be so thinly mixed with water as not to form a crust, or to give a white coating to the bark. Potash should be so weak as not to corrode the bark of young trees. One of the best applications however, appears to be a solution of aloes in warm water, which readily destroys the insects and their eggs in the bark.

It is a practice with many farmers to place a load or two of somewhat green hay on the top of the mow, thinking that it will dry under such circumstances without injury, and finally turn out pretty fair hay. This is a mistake. The greenest hay should be placed at the bottom of the mow. It will heat some and throw off the moisture, and the hay will come out bright green, and full of rot. When the potash bog has on the top of the mow, it will absorb such moisture as ascends from the sweating hay below, and though undoubtedly it will prove somewhat musty, yet such would also be the case with good hay if placed on the top of the mow. If farmers will try this plan, they will find that they will have first-class hay in all their mows.

GRASS MANURE is of limited value. It is composed of calcium and sulphuric acid, and is most suitable for crops, such as clover and turnips, which require a considerable amount of sulphur. Salt (chloride of sodium) supplies so essential ingredient of plant food. The little value that salt possesses as a manure is probably due to its action in the soil, where it may help to set free more important constituents.

WHERE GRASS IS SOWN with grass seed for a crop, sow ten pounds of timothy, ten pounds of red clover and two pounds of blue grass. When pasture is wanted this season, sow a bushel of oats, a peck of timothy, ten pounds of red clover, two of white and two of blue grass. Keep off the cattle until the oats are six inches high. Remember two things in sowing grass seed, sow early and plenty of it.

The cabbage is a potash plant; of this element a ton of leafy cabbage removes 12 pounds, and of phosphoric acid 4 pounds. As the average crop in England is 32 tons, and as this would not be an excessively large crop in America, we may calculate that such a crop would remove 240 pounds of potash and 88 pounds of phosphoric acid, which would be supplied in about 523 pounds of muriate of potash of high grade, and about 160 pounds of an average super-phosphate.

We do not believe in that sort of farm life which limits the farmer's acquisition of knowledge to the means of raising and marketing the products of the farm. It should be his aim to have and use for himself and his household all the means he can possibly obtain to give them a mental culture that will fit them to bear the rule in this land of equal rights.

The seeds of golden millet form an excellent grain for feeding chickens during the first three weeks of their lives. Very small chicks need very small seeds, as is shown by their constant search for the minute seeds of grass. Nature is the best teacher. Small whole seeds are the best provision in the grain line for the young birds.

Yorke sheep are sometimes affected with what, from the symptoms observable, is called the turn or the gid, a brain affection, due to the presence within the cavity of a skull of a hydatid of the tapeworm. If the young sheep be fleshy, it should be promptly slaughtered. The operation of piercing the skull and destroying the hydatid, is, however, sometimes performed with safety.

White clover, buckwheat, rape, and alsike seed, are recognized as the most valuable honey plants for cultivation on a large scale. Among garden flowers microcette stands at the head of the list.

A tree overloaded with fruit can neither protect the fruit nor ripen its wood properly. A great many trees are annually ruined by too much cropping.

DOMESTIC.

THE QUESTION OF MOTHS.—The common Clothes Moth was formerly one of the most dreaded household pests, but of late years the "Buffalo" or "Carpet Moth," has in many localities come to plague them. To keep woollens and furs from moths, two things are to be observed:—1st, to see that none are in the article when they are put away, and 2d, to put them where the parent moth can not enter. Thin cases, soldered tight, which barrels headed so that not even a liquid can get in or out, have been used to keep out moths. A piece of strong brown paper, with not a hole through which even a large pin can enter, is just as good. Put the article in a close box, and cover every joint with paper, or resort to whatever will be a complete covering. A wrapper of common cotton cloth, so put around and secured, is often used. Wherever a knitting needle will pass, the parent moth can enter; carefully exclude the insect, and the article will be safe. As to the Buffalo or Carpet Moth. This fortunately exists in but few localities. No better remedy than that we gave a year or two has been offered. Yet a folded sheet or other cloth, laid over the place near the edge of the carpet, and using several flat-irons, moving them about from time to time so as to send the steam down through the carpet and into all the cracks of the floor, and it will kill the moths. When properly tried it has been effective.

RIBBON WORK, owing to the requirements made on patience as well as its demand for perfect needle work, has not made great headway here. A large square of white satin recently shown exhibits ribbon work in its most attractive form. In this the large outlines of the designs are done in delicate blue chain stitching. The rest of the design consists in delicate sprays of blue forget-me-nots, trailing arabes, and other small flowers. These are all made out of bits of silk of the required tint, each being joined perfectly and fastened down with a needle work, as used to complete the artistic presentation. The flowers are consequently all in low relief, while the foliage is for the most part embroidered. The method furnishes suggestions to expert needlewomen, but only to those that are experts.

A DRESSING-ROOM SUITE in lambrequin, in a handsome uptown house, offers some new suggestions, especially in the way of fringe. It is of olive plush, with disks of gold braid ornamenting it at intervals. A narrow band of crimson plush ornamented with gold braid borders the lambrequin. Attached to this is the fringe, which consists of narrow turned spindles of old oak highly polished. The tone of the wood is in beautiful harmony with the plush. For dining room curtains nothing is handsomer than the different materials in imitation of old tapestry. These are looped back by heavy cords, which are made of wools of the different colors of the ground, twisted in heavy strands, and fastened at one end to a ring in diameter, with tassels to match. These can be easily made at home, and are good for curtains of any heavy materials, being handsomer than any ready made cords.

AN IRISH RECIPE FOR DANDELION TOXIC.—This was taken down from word by an Irish friend from an old woman not a hundred miles from Dublin: "I'll pull the dandelion just afore it'll blossom. I'll pull it up, root and all. I'll take it to the river and wash it in a basket. I'll pound it in a large flag. When I'll have it pounded like chopt cabbage for pigs. I'll squeeze it into a bowl. I'll get my strainer cloth on another bowl, and I'll squeeze the stuff into it. I'll wash my strainer cloth next, and give it the second strain; its clear now. I'll put a glass of brandy or old Whisky over it, and let it stand a pint. I'll bottle it. When you're taking it in the mornin' shake it. Take it in the mornin' fastin'. When you'll have it ten minutes in your belly you'll turn around and ate anything."

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA-TABLE COVERS are of white mottled cloth. The edge has an ornamental border of some straight floral design in outline stitch in several colors, and in the corners are Mother Goose designs, or other childish figures, also done in outline stitch in colors. The tints chosen are usually antique greens, blues, reds, and yellows. Around this is put a border in solid color, featuring or stitched on in silks, and the cloth is finished with fringe. The housekeeper who is well-provided with these dainty little table coverings for special occasions or for an impromptu lunch in parlor or library, has gone far toward making hospitality easy and graceful.

A NEW WAY of filling in the ground work of canvas embroidery is in squares of five stitches, taking the stitches diagonally and beginning in the corner with one stitch, then two, then three, and decreasing in the same way. The effect is very fine when the work is done in silk. A stripe, for example, of light purple and white, taken in these leaves worked in South Kensington stitch in crevells and silks, is filled in this way; a light reddish orange silk. A second stripe, whose design is roses and foliage worked in single stitch in crevells in antique colors, is filled in with cream silk.

A LARGE WHITE SATIN MOUTCHOR-CASE has a wreath of roses and leaves done in silk with Kensington stitch, each rose and leaf being outlined with gold thread. In using this thread mixed with co'or, either the pure gold or the Japanese thread should be used; as otherwise it is likely to tarnish. A crimson velvet moutchor-case has a design of slender scrolls, with conventional red flowers in colored silk, arranged around the outer edges like the ornaments on old fashioned books. The scroll-work is in gold thread, which is put on as a couching.

The parsnip "stew" of our mothers is still, to many, the only true way to serve this vegetable. To make it, take thin slices of pork, fat streaked with lean, let it boil for an hour, then add five large parsnips washed, scraped and cut in quarters lengthwise; let these boil for half an hour, then add some potatoes also cut in pieces. When the potatoes are done, thicken the gravy in the kettle with a little flour; add pepper and salt and a small lump of butter, put the pork and vegetables on a large, deep platter, and pour gravy over them.

A PRETTY FLOWER rarely seen in decorative work, although it is one of the most suitable and beautiful, is the one popularly known as "Love in the Mist," whose fine plush green filaments can be so readily and exquisitely represented in outline stitch. This is very suitable for bureau covers on sheer linen or any material of fine texture.

HUMOROUS.

"When I shake hands with a stranger," said Brother Gardner, as silence fell upon the members. "I don't keer two cents whether his great grandfather was a Cabinet officer or a cobbler; whether his own father sold silks or kaliker; whether he was a cooper or a statesman. De man I have to deal with am de man befo' me an' not de dust an' bones an' coffins of his predecessors. He may size up well or he may run to remnants; he may be equal or he may be a blik; he may be honest or he may have de right lower up his sleeve—but am for me to find out. I don't propose to jine hands with a stranger becase his grandfader cum ober wid de Pilgrims. Neither shal' I lend five dollars to one o' my color on de ground dat his uncle weighed a ton an' shook hands wid three different Presidents. De pusson who travels from his kentry on nothing but de record made by some relative half a century since will land in jail as soon as in good society."

The Power of the Press

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused through the millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—Herald.

"Why, of course you want a telephone put in your house," said the vassal to the business man. "It will be so handy when you want to talk to you." "There," exclaimed the business man, picking up a stool, "that will do. I listened to you when you urged the point that I could order provisions from the butcher, and I looked with favor on your representations that it would afford unequal facilities for ordering in the beer, but when you tell me that the only rest I got during the day is going to be ruthlessly busted into through the medium of a galvanized tin-type then it is time you were breathing your atmosphere into other ears. You may make yourself less adjacent, young man." He made.

Don't be alarmed.

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

"Does 'hoss racin' hurt anybody?" exclaimed a blucgrass tuffin, as he wiled away the rainy Sunday in the pious endeavor to uphold General Buford's hands in his great work of reconciling the church and the turf. "Hoss racin' hurt anybody? Why, a clevn, squar race, run from end to end, with no pullin' and no pocketin', ther's no more danger in a Christian attendin' that sort o' race than there is in—than there is in a duel between two Congressmen."

Eighty-Five Millions.

For the ending December 31, 1881, there were imported into the United States 85,017,563 pounds of tea, costing (not including freight), \$31,571,455. This enormous importation has depressed prices to a lower level than was ever known before, and the public ought to have the benefit of it. Robert Wells, the well-known New York Tea Merchant, advertises in another column ten pounds for one dollar, a price heretofore unheard of.

The accused was the wife of the complainant and the charge was that she had struck him across the nose with a chunk of wood. Magistrate to prisoner—Did you have any quarrel with your husband? Prisoner—No, your honor. Magistrate—Did he ever scold or abuse you? Prisoner—No, your honor. Magistrate—Why, then, did you commit this assault upon him? Prisoner—Because I heard the doctor say he ought to be bled.

Nervous Debility, Weakness, Etc. Home cure by simple herbs. Sufferers may learn just how to cure themselves at home, by using Baker's Kidney Pills. Address: BAKER HERB CURE, Newark, New Jersey.

"Yes," said Mrs. Brown, "I guess it's all over between John and Maria. When John first went away he used to write quite often, but they don't correspond now." "Humph," ejaculated Mrs. Fenderson, "they never did in my opinion."

Delays are dangerous in diseases of the liver, kidneys, and stomach. "Sellers Liver Pills" are the standard remedy.

What is the key-note to good breeding?—B natural.

Immense Demand for Vegetine.

We are not at all surprised to learn that the demand of the people everywhere for that famous medicine, Vegetine, is constantly becoming more and more extended. It has long been in demand all over our own country, and had some time ago made its way into various foreign lands. At the present time the esteemed proprietor, Mr. H. Stevens, of Boston, is sending it to order to some of the remotest foreign countries; and it seems now evident that Vegetine is to become a universal medicine. It is a "natural medicine," but it has gained its fame and made its way everywhere on its own intrinsic merits. Such were the unmistakable and undeniable results of the use of this astonishing and, at this day, world-renowned medicine, in specially affecting cures of the very numerous diseases or ills for which it was declared to be a remedy, that people everywhere were open and decided in expressing their opinion that this "natural medicine" must not only be ranked equal with, but altogether superior to, all the regular "doctors' stuff" that had ever been given in sickness.

There was and there could be no dispute about the astonishing cures effected by the medicine. The doctors could not deny them—especially as many of such cases had been effected in the most respectable, wealthy and well-known families, where the suffering invalids had obtained and taken the Vegetine as a last resort, after the regular physicians had utterly failed to do them any good.

Moreover, testimonial letters from perfectly well-known persons in high standing and of undoubted character and veracity began to pour in upon Mr. H. Stevens, the proprietor, in abundance, declaring, and often with the deepest gratitude, the surprising cures wrought by the great medicine.

Such testimonial letters have continued to flow in upon Mr. Stevens, from first to last, until he has enough to make volumes were he to print them all. But he does not print even in the newspapers, only a small fraction of them. Is it any wonder, then, that the sale of Vegetine is now increasing at a surprisingly rapid rate?—Providence (R. I.) Gazette.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

A MEMBER of the Legislature who voted against the purchase of Hiddle's pictures of the State ex-Governors of Texas by the State gave the following unique reasons: "Two hundred and fifty dollars apiece is too much for them oil paintings. Oil ain't so dear as that, for I bought some the other day at two bits a quart. Besides, chromos are a heap cheaper. I bought a chromo of Wellington crossing the Alps, and that was a hoss in the picture, and it only cost a dollar and a half. None of the pictures of these Governors of Texas has got a hoss in it."

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

At the club—"I say, Gus, old boy, I haven't seen you about, very lately. What have you been up to?" "Me? Oh, I've been preparing my 'Personnel Recollections of Longfellow' for publication." "Why, I didn't know that you enjoyed my personal acquaintance." "I didn't. I never knew him. But I have a friend in Cambridge who once sent me the poet's photograph." "Oh, I predict your book will be a pronounced success."

Dr. Pierce's "Pelllets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

A Methodist clergyman named Way, of a rather jocular nature and very caustic build, was recently accosted by a man with the inquiry, "Are you pastor Way?" "Passed away!" was the response; "bless you, no! I'm a good deal of a skeleton, I'll own, but I haven't quite passed away yet."

Eminent Physicians.

are presenting that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

L'ENFANT TERRIBLE: "Tell your mother I'm coming to see her," said a lady on Austin avenue to Mrs. Gibson Bigelow's little boy, who replied: "I'm glad you are coming. Mamma will be glad, too." "How do you know your mother will be glad to see me?" asked the lady. "Because, I heard her tell papa yesterday that nobody ever came to the house except men with bills to collect."

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

Some awfully mean scoundrel down in Amsterdam filled a grocer's whiskey barrel with rain water, and the next Monday morning the superintendent of schools, the president of the temperance alliance and two school teachers came round to the store, denounced the astonished grocer as a swindling thief and a perjured villain and demanded their dollar and a half back again.

Mensman's Peptonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Your wife from the city: "John, dear, I shall have that saucy looking chicken killed to-morrow." "But, my dear, that is the only rooster we've got." "I don't care if it is; I've had my eye on it all along, and I haven't laid an egg since we've been here."

The soft and silky appearance given to the hair by the use of Carboline, the natural hair restorer and dressing, as now improved and perfected, is the subject of general remark by all who have witnessed its effects upon the human head. Sold by all dealers in drugs.

Mrs. A—"We had a beautiful sermon this morning, didn't we?" Mrs. B—"Beautiful, and did you notice Mrs. Smith's bonnet?" Mrs. A. Notice it? Well, I should say I did. I couldn't keep my mind off it the whole service." Mrs. B—"Nor I, neither!"

"Rough on Rats." The thing desired found at last. Ask Druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, 15c. boxes.

While in Cincinnati Oscar Wilde should have stopped in a first-class jewelry store and purchased an aesthetic scrip pin—a gold pig with diamond eyes—the emblem of pork, music and culture.

"Lindsey's Blood Searcher" is the best medicine for all blood diseases, no matter what it is. Send for circular.

Nothing makes a woman crazier than to plant mignonette and, when it comes up, to ascertain that the seedsman put cabbage seed into the wrong envelope.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All get stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

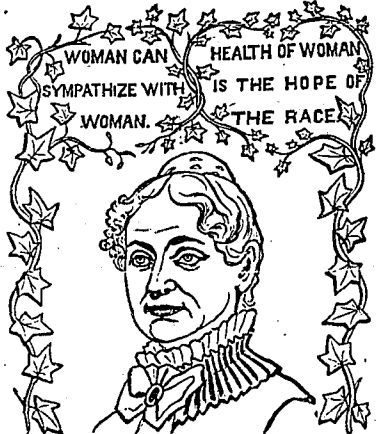
The high price of beef is gradually drawing the yellow dog of Georgia into the hot vortex of the bologna sausage factory.

NERVOUS SUFFERER.—A dose of Vegetine, taken just before going to bed, will ensure a comfortable night's rest to the nervous sufferer.

What tune makes everybody glad?—For-tune.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

A hard set—the hen on porcelain eggs.



For Health Lydia E. Pinkham's

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhoea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Indigestion, and Obstruction of the Womb, Flooding, Prolapse, LAPUS UTERI, &c. Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PREScribe IT FREELY. For ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. For KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. It invariably results in the Compound. For both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LITTLE PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, &c. Sold by all Druggists.



For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically endorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It cures a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

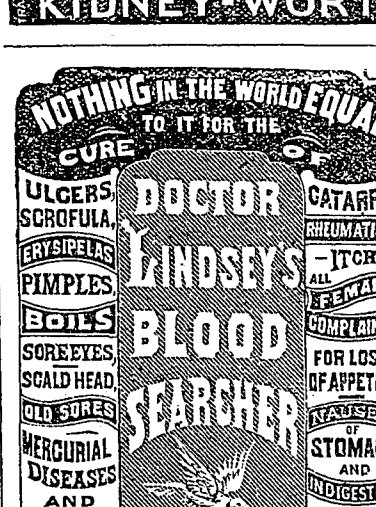
\$200.00 REWARD.

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Bors in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as Hop Bitters. The genuine have cluster of GRASS HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of Hop Bitters published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

KIDNEY WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever been so generally successful in its cure as Kidney Wort. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this medicine will overcome it. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with catarrhs of the Kidney and ureters, the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicine have failed. 4c. If you have either of these troubles

PRICE 21c. USE Druggists Sell **KIDNEY WORT**



Nothing in the world equal to it for the cure of DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. IT CURES ALL BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, STOMACH AND INDIESTION. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

TEAS In abundance—55 Million pounds imported last year—Prices lower than ever. Choice Tea in the world. 10 lbs. Good Black or Mixed, for \$1. 10 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for \$2. 10 lbs. Choice Black or Mixed, for \$3. Send for sample, it costs extra for postage. First set up a club. Choice Tea in the world. Largest variety—Pleasure everywhere—Oldest Tea House in America—No Chinese—No Humbug—Straight business—Value for money. ROBT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

\$47 MONTH and board in your country. Men or women. Pleasant situation. Address, P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Box 95, Philadelphia, Pa.

PANCA CARD COLLECTORS.—Beautiful new set and catalogue of stamps, a different set, 10c. DREW MFG CO., Baltimore, Maryland.

Those answering an advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in "The Evening Star."

The following symptoms are sure indications of disease of the Liver, commonly called

LIVER COMPLAINT:

A Furred Tongue.

Languor and Depression.

Melancholy.

Always Tired.

Irregular Appetite.

Pain in the Right Side which is

increased by pressure.

Pain under the Shoulder Blade.

Belching or Flatulence.

Scanty Diarrhoea.

Nausea and Vomiting.

Any of these symptoms show that the liver is not secreting the proper amount of bile. From this cause the stomach and bowels are clogged by undigested food, which by poisoning the blood is producing disease in every part of the system. If these symptoms are accompanied by a short, dry cough, with difficulty of breathing, there is always danger of Consumption. Nine-tenths of all the deaths from Consumption are caused by neglect of these first causes, a diseased and inactive liver and the indigestion of food arising therefrom.

MANDRAKE.

Its uses as a Medicine in Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Mandrake was first used by the Indians, in a crude state, but even in their hands performed such wonderful cures that it attracted the attention of physicians, more especially as it was found to produce all the good results of mercury, without any of the dangers attending the use of this mineral poison.

Since its introduction to the medical world, it has almost entirely taken the place of mercurial preparations in diseases for which mercury was formerly used.

Mandrake is found throughout the United States in low, shady situations. It bears its flowers in May or June, and matures its fruit in September or October. It is more common in the Western and Middle States than in New England or the South. The root only is used as a medicine, the proper time for gathering being the early part of November, soon after the ripening of the fruit. It should never be used when freshly gathered, and even when dry it will sometimes cause severe pain unless combined with other medicines.

We ask the reader to carefully peruse the following opinions of two of the most eminent of the great curative properties of the Mandrake.

Prof. John King, M. D., says in *The American Dispensary*: "As a deobstruent it is one of the most valuable of our materia medica, acting through and upon all the tissues of the system. In bilious and typhoid febrile diseases it is very valuable as a cathartic, often breaking up the disease at once."

In Chronic Hepatitis (Liver Complaint) there is not its superior in the whole range of medicines, being vastly more useful than mercurial agents, arousing the liver to healthy action, increasing the flow of bile, and keeping up these actions longer than any other agent with which we are acquainted. In constipation it acts on the bowels without disposing them to subsequent costiveness.

As a cholagogue cathartic it probably has no equal. It produces a specific action on the liver, arousing it to action and producing free bilious evacuations. In bilious fevers, either remittent or intermittent, as well as acute disease of the liver, or bilious pneumonia, it is not unfrequently arrests the disease at the first prescription, or if it does not, it modifies the attack that the case becomes mild and manageable. In chronic hepatic derangement (Liver Complaint) with dyspepsia, it is a most valuable remedy. Its range of application is perhaps more extensive than any other cathartic medicine, and while in any and every case it will do all the good that is claimed for mercury, it is entirely free from any of the objections to that article."

The late Professor T. V. Morrow says: "Perhaps no medicine has been introduced to the medical profession for the last one hundred years which promises to be of so much value as Podophyllum (Mandrake). An experience somewhat extensive in the use of this agent in the treatment of a great variety of cases of disease has fully convinced me of its immense value as a remedial agent, especially as a purgative and alterative. It operates with energy and efficiency, without harshness, leaving the bowels in a healthy condition for two or three days after its operation. With one single dose of this medicine I have frequently arrested a severe attack of bilious remittent fever, requiring nothing further to complete the cure except some gentle tonic and a proper avoidance of the exciting causes."

The results of my experience in the use of this article as a remedial agent, on the whole, are such as to leave no doubt in my mind that it is destined to occupy a conspicuous place among the most valuable remedies of the materia medica, with a very extensive range of applications in the treatment of disease. Indeed it promises to be more than a substitute for mercury in all those cases where mercury has proved of any substantial value, without the liability of producing injurious effects on the constitution of patients."

Mandrake has been used in many forms by physicians and others, but it was never brought before the public in a perfect and practical way until prepared and combined with other practical medicines by

Dr. J. H. Schenck

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2366.

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MOTHER'S WAY.

Of within our little cottage,
As the shadows gently fall
While the sunlight touches softly
One sweet face upon the wall,
Do we gather close together,
And in hushed and tender tone,
Ask each other's full forgiveness
For the wrong that each has done.
Should you wonder why this custom
At the ending of the day,
Eye and voice would quickly answer,
"It was once our mother's way?"

If our home be bright and cheery,
If it hold a welcome true,
Opening wide its door of greeting
To the many—not the few;
If we share our father's bounty
With the needy day by day,
"Because our hearts remember
This was ever mother's way."

Sometimes when our hearts grow weary,
Or our task seems very long,
When our burdens look too heavy,
And we deem the right all wrong,
Then we gain a new, fresh courage,
As we rise to proudly say,
"Let us do our duty bravely,
This was our dear mother's way."

THE COUSINS.

Marian Field stopped a moment at Burnham and Burnham's window, and her lovely blue eyes looked all the admiration she felt at sight of the tempting display of velvets and silks, laces and ribbons, satins and all the hundred and one accessories of a lady's toilet.

All the admiration and a little—just a little—purely feminine envy, and then she turned her face away to the quiet, plain, elderly lady who had stopped a moment waiting for her.

"O Annie, how exquisite everything is! I wonder if it is awfully wicked in me to wish we were rich and to hate Meredith Alwyn because we are not. Let's hurry away before I become perfectly savage."

Her sweet, girlish laugh rippled out on the quiet evening air—a laugh that had just a tinge of bitterness mixed with its silver sweetness, and a gentleman who was accidentally passing at the moment, looked to see Marian's lovely face, with her blue eyes and fair complexion, to which the crisp December air had lent a delicate pink tinge, and bright golden hair that was lightly fluffy over her forehead and looking coquettishly becoming as it escaped from the pale-blue zephyr hood she wore.

It was just the merest passing glance she had, but enough to show him the surpassing loveliness of Marian and the quaint well-bredness of both Marian and her sister.

And then, as they passed further away into the dusk of the night, he went into a quiet little shop, next Burnham and Burnham's brilliantly illuminated shop-windows, interested in inquiring of the pleasant-faced lad who, standing at the door, had heard and seen the ladies.

The lad went briskly round to his post behind the counter at his customer's entrance.

"I want some cigars—I believe that was what I wanted, at least until the sight of that girl that just now passed drove it from my head. Who are they, do you know?"

The young shopman promptly selected the choicest cigars, talking pleasantly to the while.

"You must mean Miss Field and Miss Marian. They just went by. Miss Marian is called the prettiest girl hereabouts, I think."

The gentleman smiled at the young fellow's enthusiasm.

"I quite agree with you; I think I never saw a more perfect face. Field—I think I've heard the name before."

"And there's such a romance connected with them!" the clerk went on. "To-day they have to earn their own living, while six months ago they were heiresses to the Deaconwoode estate. They were born and brought up on the place, and not until all of a sudden was it discovered that somebody had a better claim on it than they—first nephew to old Mr. Field, and these young ladies were second nieces, and so the lawyers made a row about it, and Miss Field and Miss Marian walked out as patient, proud and smiling as ever, and took up their quarters down town, and earn their little salary that wouldn't buy the toilet water they used to order."

"Quite a remarkable experience for two young ladies, and you have told it well. It really is a pity. A fine night," said Mr. Meredith Alwyn, nodding to the diffident young friend and took himself slowly thoughtfully, up the street that led directly to the magnificent estate of Deaconwoode.

"Beggars—those splendid women—that lovely-voiced, sapphire-eyed girl, fit to sit on the grandest throne under heaven! Beggars—through my acceptance of Uncle Cyril Field's legacy! Why didn't some one tell me the atrocious, such wholesale rascality! Is it fate, I wonder, that threw them directly in my path almost the hour of my arrival in this strange place whether I had come to see my new accession? And how shall I see them again?"

"Will we do it? Why, Annie, of course we will do it! It would be a direct fly-

Some Queer Uses of Birds.

"Did you ever see a candle made out of a bird? I suppose not, unless you have been in the Faros Islands, and very few people visit their lovely shores. The inhabitants of those islands live in a very simple and old-fashioned way, and nearly everything they use is a home-made article."

Thousands of sea-birds build their nests on the rocks there, and the young birds are "as fat as butter." The islanders take these young birds, run wicks through their bodies until they are soaked with grease, light one end of the wick, and there's your home-made candle.

Another kind of a bird is used in Australia as a substitute for confectionery. It is a species of parrot, called lorry, which feeds on fruit and grain and has a place in its throat where all the sweet parts of the things it eats collect and form a kind of honey.

As soon as an Australian savage shoots one of these birds, he puts its bill into his mouth, squeezes its throat, and sucks away just as boys do with oranges. Then he pulls the feathers out and sticks them in his hair, and after that he takes the bird home to Mrs. Savage to be cooked.

Perhaps, when Mr. S. is in a particularly good humor, he brings a lorry or two home to his wolly-headed family without first extracting all the "nice part."

In a great many cities of tropical America black vultures (or turkey buzzards, as they are commonly called in this country) do the most important part of the street-cleaning. They devour everything they find which would be liable to decay, and so they keep off pestilences, or at least prevent their coming from that cause.

It is against the law to molest the buzzards in any way, and, as they march around the streets or sit at their ease in the sunshine, they seem to be well aware that they are city officials, and of quite as much importance as the mayor himself.

In China, tame cormorants are used to supply the markets and the tables of their owners with fish. Rings are placed on their necks, loose enough to allow them to breathe, but too tight to admit of their swallowing. Then they are taken to a fish-pond or stream, and they are allowed to "go a-fishing."

They dive and bring up fish, and, while they are struggling violently to swallow what they have captured, they are drawn to the shore by the string, their prey is taken away from them, and they are sent in to try again.

When the baskets are full, the rings are taken off, and the cormorants are allowed to do a little extra work on their own account.

If human laborers were treated in this way, there would certainly be trouble, but, as far as known, these feathered employees have never organized a strike.

It is no longer the fashion to use hawks and falcons as bird killers, but pigeons are made to do duty as letter-carriers, and at the siege of Paris they formed the best means of communication with the outside world.

Thirty miles an hour is the usual rate of their speed, and they sometimes travel even faster. The bird's object in making the journey is to get back to its young squabs, from which it is taken away before being employed in this way; and, as it is kept in a dark place and without food for eight hours before being let loose, it no doubt considers the point from which it is sent a good place to get away from as soon as possible.

The uses of birds are "too numerous to mention." The most important of the many good things that they do for us is to keep the worms and insects, that destroy vegetation, from becoming too numerous.

If all the birds should suddenly die, meat and flour would soon become very scarce and high, and thousands of people would starve. Boys would find that their fathers couldn't afford to give them much money to spend, and everything would be dearer than it is now.

Leaving out such robbers as the crows, birds are among our best friends; and children who kill them and rob their nests, "just for fun," do a great deal of harm to themselves and everybody else.

Some time ago, an association of "bird-defenders" was formed among American boys and girls, and this honorable society is one of those which certainly ought to live long and prosper.

An English Jockey.

An English correspondent in writing about Archer the noted jockey, says: "Imagine a tall, emaciated-looking man, cadaverous of countenance, with large, projecting lips, a slight stoop, decidedly round shoulders and long, somewhat misshapen legs. Picture this man, wrapped in an overcoat and shivering as though nearly every gust of wind went right through his slender frame. Such is the premier jockey of England."

I should be sorry to say that Archer is of a pronounced money-hoarding and miserly turn of mind; but it looks very much as though such were the case. He has always been notorious for excessive thrift; no one ever knew him to throw about money with anything approaching recklessness or even generosity. He has amassed large sums and promptly stowed them away securely and carefully. It is said, on good authority, that he is worth quite \$350,000, and moreover he is shortly to be married to the daughter of one of the richest trainers in England. Lately, however, he has developed a tendency for increasing in weight, and this seems to trouble him immensely. Why he should wish to continue riding in races no one with any sense can divine. He would surely do well to retire; but he will listen to no advice of this kind. Some plainly-spoken people say his greed for making money can not be overcome. Anyhow, all I know is that he has to treat his system most cruelly in order not to "scale" above 117 pounds. For three days before the City and Suburban I am told by those who really should know, Archer took very little sustenance of any description. Milk and vegetables he absolutely eschewed, his diet consisting chiefly of bread and tea taken without sugar. Archer does not keep down his weight by pedestrian exercise. I believe his emaciated frame is incapable of the necessary exertion. He goes in for "strong physicking," and any one with common sense must know how injurious this is to the system. Now and then he breakfasts off a couple of sedlitz powders, or something singularly purgative and cheerful, and he has been known positively to fill himself with drugs. The reason simply is he already looks like a weazened and shriveled old man. After the first race yesterday I saw him quivering and shaking from head to foot with the exertion the race had cost him, and it is a fact that he had to imbibe half a pint of champagne ere he could study himself sufficiently to ride in the City and Suburban. Again, I say a man who will thus trifle, and who will play fast and loose with his constitution, cannot be commended upon the score of wisdom. It may happen that when Archer finally retires from the "pig-skin" he may "fill out," and become to a certain extent robust and hearty, but I doubt it. He looked deplorable enough yesterday to raise hopes in the mind of an undertaker. I learn, however, that he has resolved to continue at work right through the present season, and I should think that no one who knows him will envy him the task he has set himself, no matter about the money he hopes to gain.

Cattle Kings of Montana.

Forty eight years ago John Saunders, one of the wealthiest cattle kings of Montana, who was then a poor youth, with nothing to recommend him but a spotless reputation and a brave heart, fell in love with a Kentucky belle, whose father was a rich man; but the parents of the young woman refused his consent to the marriage, and was inexorable. Young Saunders was in a family where his presence was unwelcome. He sought an interview with the girl's parents, who, for the twenty-third and last time, told him to abandon all hope of marriage as far as their daughter was concerned, as the difference in their social positions was an insurmountable barrier.

"How much are you worth?" asked the young lover. "Transfer my property into \$1,000,000, cash," was the haughty reply. "Very well," answered young Saunders. "To-morrow morning I leave for the west to carve out a fortune, and when I can save up your \$1,000,000 I will return and claim my bride, for I know she will be true." The young man kept his promise after a long and sorrowful interview with his inamorata, and with a small outfit struck out bravely for the western territories. Since that time forty eight years have elapsed, during which, with varying success, he has dipped into numerous enterprises, from the British line to Sonora. Hence he came to Montana in early days and embarked in the cattle business with a firm of Helena with such success that the firm now owns nearly \$1,000,000 of the Teton. About month ago Saunders figured up his assets, concluded he was worth a million, and left for Kentucky. He found the girl of his young days waiting for him, confident and hopeful of his final arrival. The two were married with as little ceremony as possible. They have arrived in Butte, and after a short visit will proceed to their home in Teton Valley.

A Tin Bang.

Mrs. Boger's hair would not lie flat in a bang. It had been brushed back for forty years, and refused to stay the other way. But bangs were fashionable in the suburbs of Chicago where she lived, and she couldn't bear to go without one. So she wore a properly shaped piece of tin over her forehead mornings to train the hair the way it should go. The value of the device for the purpose intended is not indicated in the account, but it saved her life, for when a drunken neighbor fired at her the bullet struck the tin and glanced off.

Cremation.

The subject of cremation, in its medical aspect, is receiving much attention from medical societies at home and abroad. It is evident that if any one who may procure death by poison is careful to have the body incinerated before suspicion can point to him, he may in most instances completely destroy all substantial evidence of his crime. That a man should have procured arsenic before a crime has been consummated is not sufficient proof that he has committed a murder. It must be shown that he administered it. After cremation this is impossible, for arsenic is volatile.

Bold Bank Robbers.

"I was at the next corner of the street in Brookfield, Mo., when the bank of that place was robbed," said Mr. Maters, "and saw all that any outsider could. The exact time was 3.35 o'clock when I saw four men on horseback dash up to the front of the bank. Two stepped inside, one stood in the door firing his gun up and down the street and the other held the horses. It has been thought and reported that there were six men in the job, but I am quite sure that there were only four. Cashier Brownly noticed that the men had false beards on. He at once hurried all his money into the safe, but before he could lock it heard the firing up at the Brookfield. The man at the door sang out for every one—to get inside and then began banging away. It was all over in about three minutes, and they were riding away as fast as they could drive, shooting and hollering. As they went into the bank there was a dry goods man named Ross, whose place is quite near, who saw them, and ran out to the street shouting: 'The bank's being robbed!' as loud as he could. The party in the door told him to get in and fired in his direction, but Ross never budged. The gang seemed perfectly cool, as you may know by their stopping before getting out of the town, right in front of Conductor Miles' house, while one of them got down and tightened the girth. The other three hurried him, but he looked at the saddle slowly, and wondered what was the matter with the thing, anyway."

"Every one began to master horses for the pursuit. As it so happened most of the good horses were at Linneus, the county seat, where court was being held, so the chase was taken up at a disadvantage. City Marshal McArthur had an old racer, and was the best mounted, so much so that before the robbers had got two miles he was within 300 yards of them. He didn't dare get within nearer range as they kept up a constant fire at him, but he lunged that close to their heels for thirty miles."

"Did any one attempt to stop them?" "The only attempt I know of was made by John A. Tooley, a drug clerk. He jumped into a buggy and drove through a side street, heading them off. He grabbed a gun when he left the store and blazed away as they passed. One of the men fell off his horse and John thought he had killed him sure, but he was in the saddle and off again in no time. The whole four fired at John, and one ball went through the dasher of the buggy, and would have hit him, if he had not slid out one side when he saw them aim. The party was in town about fifteen minutes altogether."

Catching Bears.

An Indian hunter who knew of two litters of cubs which he intended to capture as soon as they were old enough to be taken from their dam, was anticipated in one case by a black cat and in the other by a fox. The latter paid the penalty of his adventure with his life, and was found in the den literally torn into shreds by the furious bear. The fox had killed one of the cubs and the old bear hoping to find a more secure place, had gone off with the two remaining cubs. Upon another occasion he was not so fortunate. Stimulated by the large price offered by the officers of a government for a pair of live cubs, he was indefatigable in his efforts to find a den. One day, when accompanied by his little son, a boy of ten, he discovered unmistakable traces of a bear's den near the top of a hill strewn with granite boulders, and almost impassable from the number of fallen pines. One old pine had fallen up hill, and its upturned roots, with the soil clinging to it, formed, with a very large rock, a triangular space, into which the snow had drifted to the depth of ten or twelve feet. The Indian was about to pass on, when he detected the whining of bear cubs. By making a detour he reached a place on a level with the bottom of the den, and there saw the tracks of an old bear, leading directly into the center of the space between the tree foot and the boulder. The older bear, in her comings and goings, had tunneled a passage under the snow drift. Getting down on his hands and knees, the Indian, with his knife held between his teeth, crept, bear fashion, into the tunnel. After entering several feet he found the usual bear device—a path branching off in two directions. While pondering what to do under such circumstances, a warning cry came from his little son, who was perched on the top of the boulder, and the next instant the old bear came rushing into the tunnel, and came into violent contact with the Indian, the shock causing the tunnel to cave in. The Indian, after dealing the bear one blow, lost his knife in the snow, and seized the bear with his hands; but she proved too strong for him, and was the first to struggle out of the drift, when, unfortunately, she met the little Indian boy, who had climbed down to his father's rescue. He received a tremendous blow on the thigh from the bear's paw as she passed, which crippled him for life. Four days afterward the Indian, determined to avenge the death of his son by slaying the old bear, returned to the den and found her lying dead upon the snow in front of the boulder; his one blow had gone home and the poor creature had crawled back to her young to die. The Indian dug away the snow and found the cubs; one was dead and the other died before he could reach the camp.

The Difference in Girls.

"An old man got into a street car with his umbrella as wet as it is possible for an umbrella to be. The seats were all full, and he closed his umbrella and put the point down on the floor, as he supposed, but in fact he put it right into the low shoe of one of these sweet, modest girls, right on to her stocking, and the dirty water was more than poured down into the shoe. At first she looked as though she would move her foot, and call his attention to what he was doing, but he seemed to relent, and with a resigned expression, as though he hoped he was not going to ride many blocks, or perhaps somebody would get out and give him a seat, looked out of the window. Once she moved her head as though she would look down at her shoe to see how near full of water it was. After a few minutes she began to shiver, which was conclusive evidence to some that the water was coming up around her insteps, and was gradually overflowing the banks. Finally she became nervous and when a girl begins to get nervous something has got to be done. She blushed and touched him on the hand that held the umbrella handle with her little, fluttering finger and said:

"May I ask you, sir, without seeming to be impolite, to do me a favor?" "Why, certainly, miss," said the old man, as he looked down at her. "What is it?"

"Will you please take your umbrella out of my shoe for a moment, and let me take the shoe off and empty it?" "For heaven's sake, miss, was my umbrella in your shoe? I beg pardon," and he took it out.

"It's of no consequence at all," said the little lady as she turned up her shoe on the side and let the black cambrie water run out. "There, you can put it right back, or if you would prefer a dry shoe for your umbrella you can put it in this other one."

But the old man blushed and moved off toward the other end of the car, and stepped on another girl's foot. The other girl was not that kind of a retiring child of nature, and she looked up at the old blunderbuss with fire in her eye and every red hair on her head meaning business and said:

"Can't you keep off of people's feet? you had better ride in a sprinkling cart when you go anywhere. Why don't you look where you are walking? I don't see what the city board a stone-cutter for, when you walk on a stone quarry and furnish cobble-stones for pavement."

"The old man pulled the bell-rope and putting his umbrella under his arm he walked the whole length of the car, knocking off several hats with his umbrella, but he didn't mess any feet, for all the passengers put their feet under the seat. It beats all what difference there is in girls."

Food for the Climate.

We have bills of fare of the North. We have either a desiccating summer in which the energies and appetites are parched, or the over-saturated skies of August, when muscle and bodily tone are limp and languid, and in both of these conditions the thermometer and the example of semi-tropical peoples ought to be studied. Fruits and fruit juices we need vastly more than meats and meat juices, vegetable soups, the succulent vegetables, the farinas, the light cheeses, the fresh fish, the nuts, the grapes, the raisins, the mushrooms and the omelettes, the card and whey. Macaroni, chestnuts, olives, salads, beans, poultry, small birds, melons, these are the home foods of Italy and Spain, with mutton and rice as you travel further eastward and into another civilization still. There is no country in the world where garden vegetables are so profuse as in America, because we have the products of Mexico naturalized in the North, and the truck patches of all countries except Japan, which is rich in some that are yet strangers here. Item—While the forists are importing choice varieties of Japan shrubs and choice ornamental trees why doesn't somebody bring over the soy bean, which is called the Japanese garden beefsteak, precisely as the mushroom is the field beefsteak of France? It is certainly much pleasanter for the cooks, at least the skilled ones, to serve up light dishes that tempt the appetite in the hottest morning or the most arduous evening on a cool table cloth than to "baste" a huge joint for hours in a needlessly hot oven that keeps the whole house uncomfortable.

We are summer Italians, at all events, and should profit by the hint to keep in a good condition. "You had better make your lunch on almonds and raisins," said a doctor last week to a pampered invalid, "than that bit of tenderloin. Look on your map. If I were to put you on a diet of milk and water crackers, it would do you more good than all the chops you are intending to eat for a week. You are heavy, you say, take no interest in anything. Certainly, you are too heavy digesting to have time for anything else. If you would only take 'My Novel' down from the forgotten corner in the book-cases, and turn to that delightful description of the *Licetabacca* hospitality, how the poor Italian gentleman had taught his English wife to make fruit syrups, and serve them out to summer thirsty visitors in simple and elegant fashion you could learn how to be hospitable perhaps to yourselves. You would consider it a penance no doubt, to be put on German mud and milk, but your complexion would be the better for it, and you would feel more like dancing at the ship-hops at Sing Harbor. A good rice pudding and a glass of strawberries make a stout enough lunch at present, and when you want a very rich dish, indeed, this summer, let the waiter bring you macaroni cooked with cheese."

It is the privilege of the family physician to give instruction in good eating; but here is a huge family of nearly a million Philadelphians, and their neighbors in the country round, who are troubling themselves to get a Russian-English diet three times a day, when what they want are the Mediterranean foods until the middle of September at least.

Vegetables are cheaper in England.

As a rule, than they are in the United States.

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The Republican. SATURDAY, August 26, 1882. For Congress--7th District, GEN. WM. H. FORNEY, OF CALHOUN.

"It is stated," says the Wills Vally Post, "that Mr. Kennedy, of Culman, will be an independent candidate for Congress in this district against Gen. W. H. Forney. He would save himself the mortification of a defeat by refraining from entering the field."

Senator James L. Fugh has written a letter to the Montgomery Advertiser, in which he defends the course of the Alabama delegation who voted to override the veto of the President of the river and harbor bill. The Senator is correct in his position. The bill in question is the only one yet passed which does entire justice to the South, and it would have been the maddest folly for Alabama Congressmen to have opposed it. The surplus money in the treasury will be spent in some direction, and we want to see our Congressmen support those measures calculated to give to this section a just proportion of it. The day of fine spun theories is past. This is the age of material politics.

The approaching Convention of the National Planters' Association, at Little Rock, Ark., on October 10th, 1882, promises to be one of the largest and most important ever held by the Association. It is a matter of regret that a combination of circumstances have prevented and will continue to prevent that thorough organization of county and parish branches contemplated by the Association until after the meeting in October. The various counties of the cotton States, however, will hold meetings and select delegates to represent them in the Convention this October, after which a most thorough system of organization will be instituted by States, and a strong effort made to reap the advantages that must accrue to the planters and land-holders of the South thereby.

The principles of the Association have grown with time, and though circumstances, as we remarked above, have combined heretofore to prevent our realizing all the benefits that are this should have attended its work, the members are none the less determined to carry out the original plans which will give to the agriculturists of the South the greatest organization for general good that has ever been inaugurated.

SEVENTH DISTRICT. Proceedings of the Congressional Convention.

At Gadsden, August 10th, 1882, Forney Renominated by Acclamation.

Pursuant to call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Convention was called to order at 12 M by John H. Disque.

On motion of Mr. Nabors, of Shelby, J. B. Knox of Talladega, was made temporary Secretary, and Mr. Grant was made assistant Secretary.

The following delegates present were then enrolled: Calhoun--G. C. Ellis, D. S. Black, J. C. Watson, W. P. Cooper, R. B. Kelly, John Patterson, J. M. Ledbetter, Wm. Caldwell, J. S. Jarke. Blount--J. P. B. Jackson, Cherokee--John L. McConnell, G. W. Freeman, Jas. A. Reeves, E. S. Cobb, W. T. Bell. Cleburne--Not represented. Cullman--John G. Cullman, P. M. Musgrove. DeKalb--W. J. Harrison. Etowah--R. B. Kyle, W. J. Sibert. J. R. Hughes, O. Christopher, T. J. Wofford, B. J. Archer, I. M. Stephens. Marshall--A. J. Conner, W. M. Coleman, Jos. Bailey. Randolph--J. S. Aiken, proxy. Shelby--French Nabors, B. F. Wilson, St. Clair--G. W. Ash, John Yarbrough. Talladega--Jas. A. Curry, John Oden, T. J. Brewer, J. B. Knox, J. McMontgomery, Turner Curry.

On motion of Col. R. B. Kyle, of Etowah, the following committee was appointed on permanent organization: R. B. Kyle of Etowah; Col. J. F. B. Jackson of Blount; G. C. Ellis of Calhoun; Col. James A. Reeves of Cherokee; P. M. Musgrove, of Cullman; Judge W. J. Harrison, of DeKalb; Jas. Aiken, of Randolph; G. W. Ash of St. Clair, B. F. Wilson, of Shelby; T. J. Brewer, of Talladega.

On motion the following committee on credentials was appointed by the chair, as follows: Blount, Col. Jackson; Calhoun, W. P. Cooper; Cherokee, J. L. McConnell; Cullman, John G. Cullman; DeKalb, Judge Harrison; Etowah, O. Christopher; Marshall, A. J. Conner; Randolph, Jas. Aiken; Shelby, French Nabors; St. Clair, John Yarbrough; Talladega, Jno. Oden.

The committee on permanent organization, through Col. R. B. Kyle, Chairman, made a report that the temporary officers be made permanent officers of the meeting, which was adopted, with the addition of W. M. Meeks as Assistant Secretary.

Cooper of Calhoun, as a id committee. B. F. Wilson moved that a committee of one from each county be appointed by the chair to select an Executive Committee for the Seventh Congressional District.

The chair appointed the following committee, viz: S. B. Jackson, Blount; D. S. Black, Calhoun; W. T. Bell, Cherokee; John G. Cullman, Cullman; W. J. Harrison, DeKalb; J. R. Hughes, Etowah; A. J. Conner, Marshall; Jas. Aiken, Randolph; B. F. Wilson, Shelby; G. W. Ash, St. Clair; T. J. Brewer, Talladega.

The committee to select an Executive Committee for the Seventh District reported the following named gentlemen as the Executive Committee, viz: W. R. Dorch, of Etowah, Chairman; J. T. B. Jackson, Blount; S. D. G. Brothers, Calhoun; Thos. Bradford, Cherokee; Geo. Parker, Cullman; W. P. Howell, Cleburne; W. M. Coleman, Marshall; W. A. Handley, Randolph; French Nabors, Shelby; J. T. Green, St. Clair; J. A. Curry, Talladega.

By motion of J. B. Knox, of Talladega, the Secretaries were requested to furnish the Gadsden papers with a copy of the proceedings for publication, and that the other Democratic papers of the district be requested to copy.

By motion the Convention then adjourned sine die.

J. A. CURRY, Ch'n. JOHN B. KNOX, Sec'y. L. W. GRANT, W. M. MECKS.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney. The Convention of this Congressional District met in Gadsden on the 10th inst, and nominated Hon. W. H. Forney, as candidate for Congress by acclamation. This was indeed a proper nomination. Gen. Forney is a true Democrat, a pure statesman, and a gentleman of the highest type. Alabama has no safer man in Congress than W. H. Forney. He has passed through every ordeal that tries men's souls, and has never been found wanting.

He is a man of few words, hardly ever making a speech in Congress and yet he has as much influence as any other Southern member. He works quietly among the committees, and there is no matter of interest to the humblest of his constituents, but that receives the closest attention at his hands. A short time ago he had a bill passed by which several thousand acres of mineral lands in North Alabama will be sold to the highest bidder at a price not less than 1.25 per acre, and thus many a poor man will be enabled to purchase a home at a very small price. This and many other things he did without all the fuss and fury common to the professional politician. Gen. Forney was not present at the convention which nominated him on the 10th, nor has he been at home for several months. Thus we see he has obtained his nomination without any electioneering, or manipulation. Such men as Forney will always find favor in the eyes of an appreciative people. We know that we can depend upon both his judgment and integrity. Besides he is one of those democrats who is always found within the party lines. The true democracy of the State are beginning to regard with suspicion those who can be organized democrats when it suits them and either neutral or positive independents when that policy suits them best. The man whose voice is silent when the organized democracy is imperiled either in county, district, or state, is not fit to carry her standards, and should not be intrusted with her cause. Forney is not one of that kind, he is a democrat indeed in whom there is no guile. No one can ever say I should like to know on which side of any political issue Forney will fall. His past life is a true exponent of his principles, and renders it always certain where he will stand in every political issue. It is well to keep such servants in position. The great influence of the northern states in Congress, is attained by keeping their great men in office a long while. We should profit by their example, and when we find one "trustworthy and tried," let us not soon abandon him for some new and inexperienced man. We cannot afford to make political experiments. Good principles backed by good men, should ever be the watchword of true democracy. Coosa River News.

Gen. Wm. H. Forney. The Congressional Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party, for the Seventh District of Alabama met in Gadsden on August 10th, 1882, and renominated the Hon. Wm. H. Forney to represent this District in the 48th Congress. The name of Gen. Forney has become a household word. By strict attention to duty he has endeared himself to his constituents, and it would be useless for us to elaborate upon his many good qualities; all of which constitute him a model representative. We have raised his name aloft as our standard bearer and shall assist to the utmost of our ability in his triumphant election in November next. Edwardsville Standard.

Congressional Convention. The Congressional Convention of this district met in Gadsden on Thursday. Hon. W. H. Forney, of Jacksonville, was renominated by acclamation. Gen. Forney has made us a good member, and we are glad to know that he has been renominated. He has been tried and found to be true to his trust, and deserves to be returned to Congress. He is the choice of the people of the district, and will no doubt receive the largest vote this fall that ever has been polled for any Congressman in the district since the war. Gen. Forney was first elected to Congress in 1874, but that time from the State at large, and has since been elected the third time as a Representative of this district, and his reelection this fall is assured. We hoist his name to our mast head this week. Blount County News.

Hon. W. H. Forney. It is with much pleasure that we inform our readers that the distinguished gentleman who heads this article was, on last Thursday, nominated by the democratic convention at Gadsden as a candidate for Congress. This is the fourth time that Gen. Forney has received the nomination of his party by acclamation, a compliment that has been paid to no other man in the State, so far as we remember. Gen. Forney is a good and true man, a safe, wise and prudent representative, and will be triumphantly elected by the people. Guntersville Democrat.

Hon. W. H. Forney was renominated for Congress from this district by the convention which assembled in Gadsden on the 10th inst. Shelby was represented in said convention by French Nabors, Esq. of this place. Gen. Forney had no opposition before the convention. He will be elected by a rousing vote. Shelby County Guide.

The Seventh District has renominated Gen. W. H. Forney for Congress. His election does not partake of an element of doubt, and a worthy Congressman he has been and will continue to be. Huntsville Independent.

AN INSURRECTION. DESIGNS OF ALABAMA NEGROES THWARTED.

The Chief Lynched by the Deceit of 700 People.

MOBILE, ALA., August 21--In Choctaw county, Ala., on Tuesday the 15th a bundle of papers disclosing a well organized plot among the negroes to kill the entire white population of that county was found near one of their rendezvous by two gentlemen. The matter was laid before the Solicitor on Wednesday, the 16th. A quiet meeting of the citizens of Mt. Sterling and Butler was called at Butler to consider the best mode of suppressing the intended outbreak and massacre. After discussion it was agreed that the following ring-leaders, Jack Turner, F. D. Barney, Jesse Wilson, Peter Hill, Willis Lyman, Aaron Scott and Range West, to whom had been assigned the duties of leading the squads to Butler, Mt. Sterling, Desotoville and other places and killing all the whites at each place, should be arrested and lodged in jail. Their arrest was effected on Thursday, the 17th, without disturbance or bloodshed. On the same day a mass meeting of citizens of all classes was called for Saturday to decide the fate of the ringleaders. The plot has been in existence since 1878, and the conspirators now number four hundred. They have powder, shot and guns. They think themselves sufficiently strong to accomplish their fiendish design. Sunday night, the 19th of September, had been appointed as the date for its consummation. The papers further showed that this day was selected because then the white people would be at a campmeeting unarmed, and could then offer no resistance. The meeting called for Saturday brought together about seven hundred, among whom were about one hundred and fifty negroes, who after having the papers read, by a most unanimous vote decided that Jack Turner was a turbulent and dangerous character, a regular firebrand in the community and that the public demanded his immediate death. He was accordingly hung at about 11.04 p. m. in the presence of the assembled multitude. The crowd dispersed and all signs of disturbance ceased. Everything was quiet Saturday night. The other prisoners are still in jail to await further developments.

CALHOUN COLLEGE. MALE AND FEMALE, Jacksonville, Ala.

The 11th Session of this Institution, (under the present Faculty) begins the 1st Monday in September, 1882, and will continue until the 1st of October. Course of Study--Mathematics, Languages, Science, Literature, Music, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of teaching, etc. The location is proverbially healthy--free from all malarial or local causes for sickness. The instructors are competent and enthusiastic. The instruction is careful and thorough--the community moral, cultivated and religious. The charges for tuition, &c., will be the same as formerly, for the Preparatory and Collegiate departments. The Primary department will be absolutely FREE. No charge whatever will be made against the parent or guardian for those strictly in this department. Pupils will be charged from the date of entrance to the close of the term, and no deductions will be made for lost time, except in cases of protracted sickness. Good Board can be had at reasonable rates. For further particulars address W. J. BORDEN, Principal.

Desirable Farm to Rent or Lease.

The undersigned will lease for a series of years his desirable farm in the Southwest portion of this county. It is situated on Tallahassee and Ochotsee creeks and embraces much open bottom lands of great fertility, well adapted to cotton and all kinds of grain. Two hundred and fifty acres open, and in good state of cultivation. Good Dwelling house, garden, outhouses and tenement houses included. In lease of water wherever needed. Churches and schools very convenient. Society of the neighborhood good. For further information apply to Republican office or the undersigned at Middleton. JOHN Y. HENDERSON, P. O. Alexandria, Ala. aug26-2m

COOPER M CLELEN & CO., Alexandria, Ala., GENERAL AGENTS AND DEALERS IN Agricultural Implements AND MACHINERY.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

We will pay HIGHEST CASH PRICE at all times for seed, or will give in exchange for one Ton of seed, one half the weight of the seed in solid CONCENTRATED MEAL, made of the kernels alone, which is worth as much as \$25 invested in any of the high priced fertilizers in the market. It will also be as valuable as 25 to 30 cents per bushel for your seed.

ROME OIL MILLS & FERTILIZER CO., Rome, Ga.

WILDER'S PILLS. Purifies the Blood. Remove PIMPLES & SORES. The three gigantic evils of civilized man are Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia. WILDER'S PILLS COMPLETELY CURE AND ERADICATE ALL THESE. The combination which by his process is made between these two reliable properties. They clean the entire glandular system, they purify the blood whose impurity is at the source of all these affections, they increase and render the blood more pure. Numerous testimonials pour upon him for their work, and testify to the efficacy of his process. We need not say that in cases of MERCURIAL TAINIT this wonderful medicine. It removes all the bad blood, and re-invigorates the system. It makes the constitution by making it pure, and clean, and fresh. It is an unfailing and speedy cure for all Skin Diseases. It removes Itching and Ringworms, prevents Falling of the Hair, and a sure relief for Swellings, old Sores, Syphilis and Venereal Diseases. Sarsaparilla NEVER FAILS TO CURE. AND POTASH. UNFAILING, RAPID and SAFE.



Stranger--"I say, Mister Big Head, you seem to be a little 'off'." "Big Head"--"Well, yes; you see I was out with the boys last night and got a little 'off'." "Stranger"--"It don't look like you're 'off'." "Big Head"--"I don't feel like my head; 'pears to be a little 'off'." "Stranger"--"If you'll get a bottle of Wilder's Pills, and take 'em, you'll be all right in a few days." "Big Head"--"I'll do anything to get rid of all this 'off' and 'on'." This marvelous remedy cures those terrible headaches, neuralgias, rheumatisms, and all the evils which attend the impure blood. It cures the liver, relieves constipation at once, and gives the blood a chance to get into the channels. It is a popular and standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, heartburn, acid stomach, and all the evils which attend the impure blood. It cures the liver, relieves constipation at once, and gives the blood a chance to get into the channels. It is a popular and standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, heartburn, acid stomach, and all the evils which attend the impure blood. It cures the liver, relieves constipation at once, and gives the blood a chance to get into the channels. It is a popular and standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, heartburn, acid stomach, and all the evils which attend the impure blood.

A WOMAN'S REMEDY. At certain ages and periods of woman's life, there comes a time when the system is out of order. These complaints and irregularities jeopardize the health, and if not cured, may result in a fatal issue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is a remedy for all these troubles, and is a sure cure for all the evils which attend the impure blood. It cures the liver, relieves constipation at once, and gives the blood a chance to get into the channels. It is a popular and standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, heartburn, acid stomach, and all the evils which attend the impure blood. It cures the liver, relieves constipation at once, and gives the blood a chance to get into the channels. It is a popular and standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, heartburn, acid stomach, and all the evils which attend the impure blood.

TUTT'S PILLS. SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of Appetite, Drowsy, Constipation, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, Indigestion, Flatulence, Irritability of Temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Headache, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Drowsiness, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Headache, Drowsiness, with a feeling of having neglected some duty.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to women, and are a sure cure for all the evils which attend the impure blood. It cures the liver, relieves constipation at once, and gives the blood a chance to get into the channels. It is a popular and standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, heartburn, acid stomach, and all the evils which attend the impure blood. It cures the liver, relieves constipation at once, and gives the blood a chance to get into the channels. It is a popular and standard remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, heartburn, acid stomach, and all the evils which attend the impure blood.

LAND FOR SALE. Thirteen and one third acres of good arable land can be bought on reasonable terms, and a clear title given, by applying to C. W. BREWTON. WOODRUFF & NORTH, Cotton Factors, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SELMA, ALA. sept17-1f

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. A Chance For \$2500. Messrs. STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Brokers, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

OFFER the following described places for sale at a bargain. For full description and particulars, apply to them. 80 ACRES, three and a half miles North of Mt. Polk, 17 acres cleared land mostly fresh. Rail enough to fence 40 acres more. Land good. No houses. Can be paid for in six yearly payments of cotton. Call on or address J. D. McCormick, Mack Ala.

100 ACRES within one and a half miles of Anniston, 20 acres cleared, 80 acres well timbered, and accessible. Iron ore good water, orchard, dwelling, out-houses, blacksmith and woodshop well patronized, on the place. School house and church within four miles. Geo. Pacific R. R. survey through the place.

120 ACRES near Cherokee and Calhoun line. Framed dwelling house and other improvements. 50 acres in cultivation. All in a body--greater part level and good. In good neighborhood.

180 ACRES, 8 miles west of Jacksonville on Gadsden and Jacksonville road. Good improvements, finely watered, fencing in good condition and land in fine state of cultivation. 100 acres open. 85 acres woodland well timbered. Red and yellow clay subsoil.

2500 ACRES in a body, on Tallahassee and Ochotsee creeks. As fine land as lies in Calhoun. Three splendid residences and ten or twelve tenant houses. No room for description in this advertisement. Can sell one to five places from this tract, or all in a body, at a bargain.

A splendid farm of 800 acres in the valley of Alexandria, 500 acres open and under fence, 600 in a body, and 100 of woodland separated from main body by only one ferry. Has a large and convenient dwelling and many tenant houses. The land has red clay subsoil; lies very level and will hold all the manure put on it. Ample water supply from two springs. Fine native and cultivated grasses. Land produces well. Would make a splendid stock farm. It will be sold at a bargain.

And other places of very desirable character. We shall continue the advertisement of places given up until we have sold them. We require this both in time to time without charge to the parties who give us their lands to sell. We have printed a power of attorney to sell land now on hand, and all parties who place their lands in our hands for sale will be expected to sign them up. We will sell them at once, that they may be no dispute as to amount of our fee in case of sale, and to show parties who may desire to purchase that we have a right to sell. Of course under this power, the owner will have the deeds to sign before we complete the sale. STEVENSON & GRANT, Jacksonville, Ala. July 9-1f

H. A. SMITH'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MUSIC BOOK STORE, Rome, Ga.

Just opening out an immense stock of Writing Desks, Ink Boxes, Stationery, China and Glass Vases, Mortar and Pestles, Mugs, Fancy Glass Inkstands, Stationery, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Bibles, Prayer Books, Poetical and standard works, Juvenile books, Pictures, Picture Frames, Tin, China and Enamel Toys in great variety. Also, China, Glass, and plated Ware, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, Gold Pens, Port Monies, and a thousand novelties. Piano's and Organs, of the best make, at wholesale prices. Orders by mail solicited. Prices cheerfully given. H. A. SMITH, dec4

State Agricultural and Mechanical College, AUGURN, ALA. Session of 1882-'83. First term begins Sept. 27th. Four regular degrees conferred. Agricultural, Engineering, Literature and Science. Special courses of study allowed. Full faculty and excellent facilities for teaching. Tuition free. Board and other expenses light. For catalogue and other information apply to W. LEROY BROWN, President. Or E. GLENN, Treas. July 23-101

YOUNG MEN SHOULD ATTEND MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA. A Model Business School. ACTUAL BUSINESS STUDENTS ON CHANGE.

No Theory. No copying from books. The best course of instruction ever adopted for the practical education of young men, boys, and men of middle age. The course of students comprise every variety of Business and Finance, from Retail to Banking operations. Book-keeping in all its various methods. Business forms, correspondence, business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Lectures, Partnership, Settlements, etc., etc. No vacations. Students can enter at any time. Circulars containing full particulars mailed free to any address. uncl1-1y B. F. MOORE, Pres.

CROSS PLAINS MILLS. Notice to all Who Love Good Flour and Meal. After thoroughly testing my Mills, I can safely say to my customers, and the public generally, that I will guarantee all turn outs, both as to quality and quantity, to be equal to that of any other mills in this country. I solicit your patronage Respectfully. R. P. MORGAN, Cross Plains, Ala. July 15, 1883-3f

TO THE PUBLIC. If you want your Clothes and Garments cleaned and neatly repaired or dyed, send them to me. Fancy costumes for Masquerades always on hand to suit customers, and at a distance receive prompt attention. J. V. GARCIA, Tailor, City Building, Monroe Street, Montgomery, Ala. apr29--

SUMMER RESIDENCE. On a house and lot in Jacksonville, comprising seven acres, known as the Judge Foster residence. The house is the most tastefully built and situated in the most desirable part of town for residence. A never failing well supplies ice cold water the year round. The place is abundantly supplied with fine fruit, including an extensive Grapery. The extensive lawn in front is clothed with huge native oaks and the ground beautifully laid off. It is a very desirable place for some gentleman South of here who wants a summer residence in this part of the State. The owner gave \$3,000 for the place. Will sell for \$1500 if taken in 3 months. Reason for selling--owner moved out of the State. Address STEVENSON & GRANT, Real Estate Brokers, Jacksonville, Ala. oct1-1f

M. E. GOLDSMITH, JNO. W. HUGHES, GOLDSMITH & HUGHES GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Hats, Caps, Valises, Umbrellas, &c., No. 9 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA. sept24-4m

HORSE BOOKS Dirt Cheap! Some months back we offered several hundred volumes of a valuable Horse Book, to be used as premiums to subscribers. The time for which we offered the book as a premium expired and left a number of the books on our hands. We will sell them out, we will sell them below cost. The book contains ninety-nine pages and is copiously illustrated. It is full of valuable receipts for the treatment of diseases of the horse. It has been largely sold in this country for fifty years. We will sell for 25 CENTS each at this office, or FIFTY CENTS when ordered by mail. Parties ordering by mail may pay in postage stamps. Address, REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Jacksonville, Fla. Write your name and post office plainly.

Tuscaloosa Female College. THE prosperity of this institution is increasing from year to year. The next Session, with Faculty unchanged and improved facilities, will open September 18. Terms moderate. For catalogues apply to ALONZO HILL, S. S. MELLE, Tuscaloosa, July 4, 1882. Principals

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA. THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION of this well-known Institution of Learning begins August 30, 1882. We educate the Head to think, the Heart to feel, and the body to act. Send for catalogue with special inducements, to Rev. A. JONES, President. July 8

Undertaker's Notice. The Undersigned has just received and has now in stock a full line of Coffins and Burial Robes, from the cheapest to the most expensive make. Burial robes for both male and female, are much newer than those heretofore bought, and are sold at about one third of the cost. Orders from any part of this section of the State filed on telegraphic or postal notice. The whole care and expense of burials undertaken, when desired. L. A. WEAVER, July 29-3m Jacksonville, Fla.

GENIUS REWARDED. OR THE Story of the Sewing Machine. A handsome little pamphlet, blue and gold cover, with numerous engravings, will be GIVEN AWAY to any adult person calling for it, at any branch sub-office of The Singer Manufacturing Company, or will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person living at a distance from our office. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. Principal office, 31 Union Square, New York. June 18-17

